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ROMANIAN CEMA DELEGATE MEETS COUNTERPARTS

AU282113 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1833 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] Berlin, (AGERPRES) 28/2/1983 -- While participating in the CMEA Committee for Collaboration in Planning, Stefan Birlea, head of the Romanian delegation, had working interviews with the chairmen of the central planning bodies of the GDR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Hungary and the Soviet Union. There were examined possibilities concerning the further expansion of the bilateral economic relations and the augmentation of the exchanges of goods between Romania and the respective countries during the current 5-year plan period, as well as other questions of mutual interest.

WAR VETERANS AT MOSCOW MEETING ON STALINGRAD

AU282116 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1846 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow, (AGERPRES) 28/2/1983 -- Answering an invitation extended by the Soviet Committee of War Veterans and by the International Federation of Resistance Movements, a delegation of the Committee of the Former Fighters and of the veterans of the anti-fascist war, led by Lieutenant General (r) Andrei Neagu, chairman of the committee, participated in the festivities occasioned by the 40th anniversary of the Stalingrad battle, in Moscow. The representatives of the committees of former antifascist fighters and of the antifascist war veterans of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, GDR, Poland, Romania, Hungary, and the USSR that participated in the festivities had a consultative meeting where opinions were exchanged concerning the struggle for peace, disarmament, detente, collaboration and against the revival of the Nazi and fascist movements.

GDR, USSR, POLISH SAILORS GATHER IN ROSTOCK

LD260006 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] Sailors of the USSR Baltic Fleet, the Polish Navy and the People's Navy affirmed their firm fighting alliance today in Rostock. Admiral Wilhelm Ehm, deputy defense minister and chief of the People's Navy, welcomed the ships' crews for the week of brotherhood-in-arms. He emphasized the [word indistinct] and combat readiness of the united Baltic fleets in the reliable protection of socialist gains. During their stay, the crews will participate in numerous friendship and brotherhood-in-arms meetings.

CUBAN SIGNS PACT ON YOUTH TRAINING IN BLOC

FL241957 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1906 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Colonel Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, president of the National Council of the Society for Patriotic-Military Education, SEPMI, today departed Budapest at the conclusion of an official 3-day visit to that country. During his stay in Hungary, Tamayo Mendez signed an agreement to facilitate the participation of Cuban youths and workers, temporarily residing in that country, in activities of the Hungarian National Defense Association. Similar agreements have been signed by our country with Czechoslovakia and the GDR. SEPMI President Col Arnaldo Tamayo arrived in Budapest on 21 February from Moscow, where he was a guest at the Ninth Congress of the Soviet Union's Society for Cooperation With the Army, Aviation, and Navy.

POLISH DELEGATE AT CSCE COMMENTS ON TALKS

LD261550 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Text] Madrid 25 Feb -- "[Words indistinct] decisive for the results of the Madrid negotiations, which may take place in March. The mood of confrontation and mutual accusations is gone," Polish delegate to the Madrid CSCE meeting Ambassador Wlodzimierz Konarski told PAP while characterizing the present phase of the Madrid debate.

"The Madrid meeting [word indistinct] the stage of intensive working negotiations. The mechanism of the negotiations changed, which helps their course remarkably. That it happened so was the outcome of the will of all the 35 participation states -- since the decisions must be voted unanimously," Mr Konarski said.

"The final document we are working on comprises 120 articles. Most of them have received preliminary approval. The remaining ones create serious trouble. The difficulties in overcoming them are still considerable. Each of the 120 articles contains an important problem of international cooperation. A lot of patience and effort is necessary to settle the political, military, economic, or cultural interests of all the 35 states," Mr Konarski remarked.

Obviously, of special importance is the consensus on the European disarmament conference. Now we are working intensively on its mandate.

An important point of the agenda was the adoption of a joint Polish-Soviet proposal on the implementation of the CSCE Final Act principles in the domestic legal systems of the participating states. This has a reference to the notorious situation in the FRG which has come back to light through the remarks of West German Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann.

If crowned with success, [words indistinct] chance for it, [words indistinct] might have an impact in the improvement of the East-West relations. Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran made his speech in this spirit which, [words indistinct] stability in Poland, worked to improve the climate of the negotiations.

Beside the longstanding efforts of the socialist countries towards a successful outcome of the Madrid debates, it is now apparent that also Western Europe decided for a more constructive approach to the negotiations despite the restraint kept by Washington.

The Polish delegation is trying to add concrete contents of our foreign policy, the Polish reason of state and strivings for the development of the all-European cooperation to the Madrid negotiations. The present, advanced stage of the Madrid negotiations contains our remarkable Polish contribution, said Ambassador Konarski.

HUNGARY PROPOSES DRAFT ACCORD ON NUCLEAR ENERGY

LD151550 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] A draft agreement guaranteeing the secure use of nuclear energy has been submitted by the Hungarian delegation at the session of the Geneva disarmament talks. The draft, prepared jointly by socialist countries proposes an international agreement which would, among other things, prevent attacks against nuclear power station equipment or reactors by other countries.

BALKAN DIRECTOR 'WORRIED ABOUT ANTONOV'

AU281906 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 28 Feb 83

["I Am Worried About Sergey Antonov" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Feb 28 (BTA) -- Today a BTA correspondent interviewed Mr Dimitur Dimitrov, director general of the Bulgarian civil aviation "Balkan".

"For the third month now the 'Balkan' employee Sergey Antonov has been detained in an Italian prison, ungroundedly accused of complicity in the papal attempt. We understood you were in Rome and met Antonov?"

"I visited Antonov in the Rebibia [spelling as received] prison in Rome. I told him that everything possible was being done for his release and I expressed the conviction of everyone in Bulgaria that the truth will win.

I informed him that 'Balkan' completed the year successfully and many employees, including Sergey Antonov, were awarded medals and object awards for good work. He rejoiced when he saw his medal and the watch which were his award.

I told Antonov that I was carrying a letter from his wife Rositsa and that steps were being made for his daughter Ani to visit him. This gave him assurance and fresh strength."

"How is Antonov feeling?"

"Sergey is not feeling very well. For some time his health has been bothering him -- he had headache, and he told me he began forgetting. Often he said he was 'haunted by thoughts which were not his' and was trying to chase them away. Although he says he eats well, Sergey has lost much weight. His face is pale and yellowish."

"Do you think that the conditions in Italy's 'most luxurious' prison are the reason for the deterioration of Sergey Antonov's health?"

"The conditions in the Rebibia prison are the same as in any other prison, but I don't think they are the only reason for it."

"Then?"

"I am not a doctor, I do not possess any medical knowledge to be able to comment on these symptoms and determine a diagnosis. But I am greatly worried about Sergey Antonov, especially having in mind cases I have read in the press, cases of 'sudden nervous disorders' of persons under investigation and ones condemned in the Italian prisons."

TSANOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM U.S.

AU271930 Sofia BTA in English 1905 GMT 27 Feb 83

[Text] Sofia, Feb 27 (BTA) -- A delegation headed by the secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Mr Vasil Tsanov, returned home from a working visit to the United States. During the visit, the delegation which included also the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of the National Agro-industrial Union, Mr Aleksandur Petkov, met in the United States directors of firms and research institutes associated with agriculture.

LEADERS ATTEND ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION SESSION

AU251633 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] The fourth general session of the Bulgarian Industrial Economic Association has begun at the Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Cultural Palace in Sofia. Comrades Grisha Filipov, Ognyan Doynov and Petur Dyulgerov; members of the State Council and the BCP Central Committee; secretaries of okrug party committees; ministers; and party and economic leaders attended the session. Ognyan Doynov, chairman of the Bulgarian Industrial economic association, read a report.

Doynov, Filipov Address Session

AU261423 Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 25 Feb 83

["Stable Economic Development" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Feb 25 (BTA) -- "Regardless of the complicated international economic situation Bulgaria is successfully solving her economic problems. The national economy does not face any difficulties". This was stressed today by Mr Ognyan Doynov, chairman of the Bulgarian Industrial and Economic Association, who read the annual report of the Board of Directors of the association at its fourth General Assembly. In confirmation of the above the speaker, who is also member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, noted that last year the payment and foreign trade balances of the country were both active.

Mr Doynov noted that the three-year long existence of the association confirmed the correctness of the party policy for providing a wide-scale ground for the enterprise and the initiatives of the public in the economy of the country. The policy of expanding the association form in the overall structure of the production relations is already a fact. Today among the members of the association are one thousand and three hundred economic organizations. County associations have been set up in all the Bulgarian counties. The existence of the county associations, stressed the speaker, does not mean intermediately bureaucratic links. The initiative for their foundation is the result of the striving of the economic organizations on spots to set up independent economic alliances with rights and responsibilities of their own, with concrete tasks on the territory of a given county.

Last year maximum cooperation has been rendered to the member-organizations in their daily activity on all problems of the reproduction process -- from planning to realization. Among the above were the problems in drawing up the counter plans, in the transfer of the achievements of the scientific and technological process in production, the adaption of the production units to the requirements of the international market, the education and the qualification of economic cadres. Last not least is the work in the construction of small and average-size enterprises for the manufacture of consumer goods. One hundred and thirty such enterprises have already been set up with aid from the association.

A speech at the General Assembly was delivered by Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Ministerial Council. He gave a very high assessment to the associative form of allying economic organizations. The leader of the Bulgarian Government described this form as viable and predicted a bright future for it. In his view the association corresponds to the objective requirements of social development at the present stage. Mr Grisha Filipov dwelt on the basic tasks currently facing the national economy. One of these is the basic trend towards intensification of the economy. Second comes, he said, the need to improve the structure of the Bulgarian economy. The speaker stressed also the need of a brisker unfolding of the economic initiative.

The General Assembly re-elected Mr Ognyan Doynov for chairman of the Bulgarian Industrial and Economic Association. There were adopted also some amendments and addenda to its statute.

'ANNOUNCEMENT' ON CEAUSESCU VISIT TO BULGARIA

AU281420 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Feb 83 pp 1-2

["Announcement" on the 24-26 February "friendly visit" to Bulgaria of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the State Council of the PRB, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, paid a friendly visit to Bulgaria from 24 to 26 February 1983.

During the visit Comrade Todor Zhivkov awarded Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu with the Stara Planina Order with ribbon, conferred on him by the State Council of the PRB for his contribution to developing and strengthening the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the RCP, between the PRB and the Socialist Republic of Romania, and between the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples, and on his 65th birthday. During the awarding ceremony Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed the continuous revolutionary activity of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in the struggle against capitalist exploitation and fascism and for constructing socialism.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov had talks with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship, confidence, and mutual understanding.

The following persons took part in the talks on the Bulgarian side: Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs; Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Joint Bulgarian-Romanian Commission on Economic and Scientific Technical Cooperation; Niko Yakhiel, BCP Central Committee member and assistant to Comrade Todor Zhivkov; Nikolay Zhishev, BCP Central Committee member and first secretary of the Burgas Okrug BCP Committee; and Todor Stoychev, BCP Central Committee member and Bulgarian ambassador to Romania.

The following persons took part in the talks on the Romanian side: Elena Ceausescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, first deputy prime minister, and chairman of the National Council of Science and Technology; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Ion M. Nicolae, RCP Central Committee member and deputy prime minister; Silviu Curticeanu, RCP Central Committee member and head of the RCP Central Committee "accounting" section; Constantin Mitea, RCP Central Committee member and adviser to the RCP secretary general; and Petre Duminica, Romanian ambassador to Bulgaria.

During their talks Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu briefed each other on the achievements of the PRB and the Socialist Republic of Romania in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP and 12th RCP Congresses, and on the tasks faced now by the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples in the construction of socialism.

The first party and state leaders of the PRB and the Socialist Republic of Romania noted with satisfaction the ascending development of the comprehensive cooperation between Bulgaria and Romania, and its constant expansion and strengthening of the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and full equality, independence, and national sovereignty and in the spirit of the 1970 Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

They stressed the great importance of the traditional meetings of Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu for constantly expanding and diversifying the forms of cooperation between the BCP and the RCP, Bulgaria and Romania, and between the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples in the political, economic, scientific-technical, and cultural areas. Simultaneously, it was stressed that expanding the contacts between the governments, parliaments, branch ministries, and mass and public organizations serves the further strengthening of the fraternal and friendly relations between the two parties, countries, and peoples.

The two party and state leaders reviewed the implementation of the decisions on developing and strengthening the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries, which had been adopted previously.

Many agreements on economic cooperation, specialization and production-sharing are being implemented. Efforts are being made to find new possibilities for specialization and production sharing, with the view of diversifying and steadily increasing the exchange of trade on a long-lasting basis.

Measures were marked for developing cooperation and exchange of experience in the areas of metallurgy, chemical industry, machine building, agriculture, and other areas.

The mutual interest in expanding the mutual activities connected with production sharing aimed at implementing projects and commercial operations in third countries was reconfirmed.

A positive evaluation was given to implementing the long-term program on scientific-technical cooperation. It was stressed that it is necessary to connect even closer the scientific-technical activity with specialization and production-sharing on the basis of modern technology with the view toward solving the most important issues of the two countries' economies and expanding their export capabilities.

The two countries' governments, the joint governmental commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation and the economic ministries and organizations of the PRB and the Socialist Republic of Romania were instructed to work further to expand the specialization, production sharing, and trade exchange, especially in the areas of machine building, energy supply, metallurgy, chemistry, electronics, electrical technology, and agriculture.

During their talks Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu exchanged information on some topical issues on the international situation.

The two sides stressed that there is no more important task today than preventing nuclear war and taking effective measures for disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament. The PRB and the Socialist Republic of Romania, in close cooperation with the other socialist countries and all progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces, are firmly determined to make further their active contribution to strengthening world peace.

The two sides stressed the importance of the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact members adopted at the Prague meeting of the Political Consultative Committee. Conviction was expressed that the initiatives and proposals, incorporated in the declaration, especially the proposals on concluding a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force, maintaining peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO members, stopping the arms race and beginning to disarm, and on successfully concluding the Madrid meeting on European peace, security, cooperation, and detente, will make an invaluable contribution to improving the international climate. Hope was expressed that these proposals, which correspond with the interests of all European peoples, will be really studied with attention and with a sense of responsibility on the part of the countries to which the proposals were directed.

The two sides stressed the necessity of doing everything to prevent the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Europe and on reducing the number of existing missiles, while strictly respecting the principle of equality and equal security, in order to fully free the countinent from intermediate-range and tactical nuclear weapons.

Expressing support for the creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe, the PRB and the Socialist Republic of Romania confirmed their determination to work actively to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, develop cooperation among the Balkan states and strengthen peace, confidence, and good-neighborliness among them.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu stressed their satisfaction with the talks and the agreements that have been reached, and expressed their conviction that they will give a new impetus to expanding and strengthening the traditional friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the peoples of the two neighboring socialist countries.

BONEV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CEMA SESSION

AU261737 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Text] The Bulgarian delegation led by Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, has returned home from the GDR. The delegation had attended a CEMA session on matters of cooperation in planning activity held in Berlin. The session discussed issues on expanding cooperation among the member countries and on more rationally and economically utilizing raw and processed materials and power supply resources as well as in supplying the population with consumer goods.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

AU271905 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 27 Feb 83

[Text] On 27 February Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, and Vasile Pungan, Romania's minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, signed the annual protocol on trade exchange and payments between the two countries. Bulgarian-Romanian trade and economic cooperation will mark a considerable growth during the current year. It has been envisaged that the trade exchange will surpass 500 million rubles. Our country will supply its northern neighbor with electric and motor cars, electronics, and calculating equipment, metal cutting machines, automation means, electric equipment, and articles of the light and chemical industries related to agriculture. It will import transportation means, electronic calculating equipment, chemical and light industry articles, and metallurgy articles.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH SFRY SIGNED IN SOFIA

AU261424 Sofia BTA in English 1910 GMT 25 Feb 83

["Bulgaria-Yugoslavia: New Forms of Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Feb 25 (BTA) -- Bulgaria and Yugoslavia are unanimous in their wish to do their utmost for the expansion and diversification of bilateral economic cooperation.

The minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, Mr Khristo Khristov, said that this common wish is met with a respective political support. He stressed this here today at the signing ceremony of a protocol on the results of the visit to Bulgaria of the federal secretary of foreign trade of Yugoslavia, Mr Milenko Bojanic.

The Bulgarian minister assessed the visit [of] the Yugoslav federal secretary as fruitful, an assessment confirmed by Mr Bojanic as well. In the opinion of Minister Khristov, the accords attained will make it possible to achieve the tasks set forth in the sphere of bilateral trade so that bilateral trade be doubled by 1985, which will be in the best interests of the two peoples, and is the best interests of goodneighbourliness.

An agreement has been achieved to increase mutual deliveries in the mechanical and electrical engineering production and to sign new contracts for cooperation. Bulgaria is to import Yugoslav automobiles, and will export larger quantities of mechanical-handling vehicles. Metallurgy and agriculture, also figure in the provisions of the cooperation agreement.

"A complete success," this is how Milenko Bojanic assessed his visit to Bulgaria. He maintains that the support on the part of the economic organizations will contribute to the activation of the ties. The guest expressed his satisfaction with the fact that a wide range of problems are to be solved and that a number of new initiatives have been outlined.

Mr Milenko Bojanic was received today by the prime minister of Bulgaria, Mr Grisha Filipov. Mutual satisfaction was expressed with the development of trade and economic cooperation. Underlined was the willingness of the two sides to increase bilateral trade, to realize industrial joint production on a long-term basis. Emphasized was, too, the necessity of creating consortiums and associations, of cooperation on the markets of third countres, of activation of the contacts between the economic organizations. Some question of long-term cooperation in the field of planning were discussed. Willingness was expressed to expand and diversify frontier trade.

During his stay in Bulgaria the Yugoslav guest had talks with the deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, Mr Andrey Lukanov, with the minister of mechanical engineering and electronics, Mr Toncho Chakurov, and the minister of finances, Mr Belcho Belchev, who is chairman of the Bulgarian side of the bilateral commission for economic and techno-scientific cooperation.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES MSZMP SECRETARY VARKONYI

AU281631 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] On 28 February Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Peter Varkonyi, MSZMP Central Committee secretary. During the meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Comrade Todor Zhivkov spoke on some topical issues which the BCP is solving at present in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

The guest conveyed to Comrade Todor Zhivkov most cordial wishes and greetings on behalf of Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary. He briefed Comrade Todor Zhivkov on the MSZMP tasks and work in further constructing the developed socialist society in Hungary. A high evaluation of the cooperation between the two fraternal parties was expressed during the meeting and willingness was expressed to further expand this cooperation.

Varkonyi Departs

AU281902 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] On 28 February Peter Varkonyi, MSZMP Central Committee secretary, who visited Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, departed the country. At Sofia airport he was seen off by Comrade Dimitur Stanishev.

COOPERATION DOCUMENTS SIGNED WITH POLAND

AU251616 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] Sofia, Feb 25 (BTA) -- The links of cooperation between Bulgaria and Poland in the mining and energy economy will develop and deepen in the coming years. This proceeds from the documents signed here today.

The minister of power generation, Mr Nikola Todoriev and the minister of mines and power generation of Poland, Brigadier-General Czeslaw Piotrowski approved today the basic guidelines along which relationships should develop between the two ministries up to the year 1990. These guidelines provide for a wide exchange of experience in nuclear power generation, in coal mining, in the efficient use of low-calorie coal and the generation of electric energy.

Cooperation should proceed also in the manufacture of machines for the mining industry and the manufacture of spare parts for mining equipment.

A cooperation protocol was also signed between the two ministries for this year.

The two ministers noted that the new documents open up a new, wide field of interaction between the two countries in mining and power generation, for the strengthening of bilateral economic cooperation.

TANCHEV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM POLAND

AU262044 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Summary] The visit of Comrade Petur Tanchev, National Agrarian Union [BZNS] secretary and deputy chairman of the State Council, who had paid a visit to Poland at the invitation of Roman Malinowski, chairman of the Supreme Committee of the ZSL and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has ended. A cooperation program between the two unions has been signed in Warsaw. "The BZNS delegation returned home tonight."

LEADERS CABLE ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO CSSR

AU241925 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Sofia, February 24 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers have sent to Mr Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of Czechoslovakia and to Mr Lubomir Strougal, prime-minister of Czechoslovakia's Government a telegram of greetings on the 35th anniversary of the heroic victory of February of the Czechoslovak working people against the reactionary forces.

February 1948 set the beginning of the ascending development of the all-round Bulgaro-Czechoslovak relations which have been laid on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the spirit of the Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty. We would like to note with satisfaction the great significance of the official and friendly visit of a Czechoslovak party and state delegation to Bulgaria in 1982 for the further extending and deepening of the fraternal cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples", reads the telegram in part. [quote mark as received] .

DAILY: MIDGETMAN MISSILE VIOLATES TREATIES

LD281111 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Text] Production of cruise and Pershing II missiles in American armaments factories shows the true thinking behind the Reagan administration's oft-repeated claims that it wants talks with the Soviet Union on medium-range missiles. Today's RUDE PRAVO recalls that apart from these missiles the Strategic Forces Commission is to submit a proposal by mid-March on how to resolve the deployment of MX intercontinental missiles. At the same time, a new missile, code-named Midgetman, is already being prepared. It will weigh 11 tons and, in contrast to other types of intercontinental missiles, it is to be mobile. It will be introduced at the beginning of the nineties and will have a range of 12,000 kilometers. As the SALT treaties permit the United States to deploy [vyvoz] only one missile, Midgetman constitutes a gross violation of Soviet-American treaties.

The Reagan administration however is not only violating this treaty. It is orientating itself toward gaining global superiority in the world as the principle obstacle to its hegemonistic efforts. This is why the Pentagon is producing new systems of strategic weapons and says it wants to have talks -- only in order to gain time for new armaments, says today's RUDE PRAVO.

PAPER REPORTS ON ADELMAN CANDIDACY FOR ACDA

AU281500 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Feb 83 p 7

[Report in the column "24 Hours Abroad"]

[Text] The Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate has rejected the candidacy of K. Adelman as director of the American Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. The Republican leader in the Senate, Howard Baker, nevertheless suggested that Adelman be discussed by the full Senate, because he hopes that it will be possible to confirm the candidacy in the Senate where the ruling Republican Party has a majority.

Zagar Commentary

AU281625 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Feb 83 p 4

[Bedrich Zagar article: "The Adelman Case Compromises the President; Shocking 'Courage'"]

[Text] The dispute around Kenneth Adelman remains open although it should have been resolved long ago to his disadvantage. As is known, the December President Reagan selected Kenneth Adelman to replace the recalled Eugene Rostow for the post of director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. However, 50 members of the U.S. House of Representatives blocked his appointment, saying that the 36-year-old Adelman "displayed a shocking lack of knowledge in the sphere of arms control" and therefore is unsuitable for this important function.

Kenneth Adelman himself has created his reputation of an incompetent functionary in this sphere. He is a passionate proponent of the development of "new and better offensive nuclear weapons." In an article for the POLICY REVIEW quarterly Adelman demanded the production of new strategic missiles, usch as the MX, and of new bombers and nuclear submarines. He also demanded the perfection of the network of American espionage satellites and defended the "flexible nuclear strategy," which includes American attack on command centers in the Soviet Union.

In short, President Reagan selected a person who in this function would become a fox in the chicken coop and would cast even greater doubt on his "peace commitment," about which West Europe has also had doubts for a long time now. The daily NEW YORK TIMES recommended that President Reagan not test his strength in the Senate and appoint another candidate in Adelman's stead.

However, by his policy, Reagan proves that he needs people like Adelman. The most aggressive circles in Washington accused Eugene Rostow -- although he generally regarded himself as a hawk -- of "tendencies to compromise" with the Soviet Union. Therefore, Reagan recalled him and wants to replace him by a completely ruthless predator with a minimum of knowledge of world realities. And this cannot be called anything but a dangerous and shocking "courage."

CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER U.S. LIBYAN ACTIONS

AU281502 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Feb 83 p 2

[CTK report in the column "International Contacts"]

[Text] Karel Polak, minister of constuction in the Czech Socialist Republic and chairman of the Libyan section of the Arab Committee of the Czechoslovak Society for International Contacts, presented a letter this Thursday to the representatives of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in the CSSR expressing concern over the dangerous U.S. actions in the vicinity of the Libyan borders. The letter fully supports the demand of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah that its sovereignty be ensured.

PALESTINIAN SECTION OF ARAB COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED

AU281503 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Feb 83 p 2

[CTK report in the column "International Contacts"]

[Text] A Palestine section of the Arab Committee of the Czechoslovak Society for International Contacts was set up this Thursday in Prague. Frantisek Kalina, minister of forestry and water economy in the Czech Socialist Republic, became the section's chairman.

DEFENSE MINISTER DZUR ARRIVES IN ETHIOPIA

LD282255 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense of the CSSR, arrived for an official friendly visit in Addis Ababa by air today. He will discuss questions of mutual interest with Brigadier General Gebre Kidan Tesfaye, minister of defense, and representatives of the main political directorate of the Ethiopian revolutionary army.

INDRA LEAVES ON VISIT TO SRV, PRK, LPDR

LD280855 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] A delegation of the CSSR Federal Assembly headed by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, left Prague by air this morning for an official, friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] and the Lao People's Democratic Republic [PDR].

The visit is taking place at the invitation of the chairmen of the parliaments of these countries. At Ruzyne Airport in Prague, the delegation was seen off by Dalibor Hanes and Jaroslav Srb, vice chairmen of the Federal Assembly; and other representatives of Czechoslovakia's political and public sectors.

COOPERATION WITH INDOCHINESE COUNTRIES NOTED

LD281647 Prague CTK in English 1502 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] Prague [No date as received] -- Czechoslovakia maintains all-round relations with Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, countries for which Alois Indra, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and chairman of the Federal Assembly, left for official vists Monday.

In coordination with other socialist countries, Czechoslovakia actively supports the just needs of these countries, supports the development of their economies, shares with them experience from the construction of socialism and helps strengthen their foreign political position.

Czechoslovak assistance in the construction of Vietnamese industrial plants and other projects is an important part of economic relations between Czechoslovakia and Vietnam. Czechoslovakia helped, for instance, construct a plant for the production of ball bearings in Dong Anh, wood manufacturing works in Thanh Hoa and Vinh and a footwear plant in Haiphong. In this port Czechoslovakia built and completely equipped the Hospital of Czechoslovak-Vietnamese Friendship where more than 150 Czechoslovak specialists have worked during 20 years of its existence.

Czechoslovakia enterprise also participated in the construction of railway lines from Hanoi to Danang and from Hanoi to Ho Chi Minh City and helped Vietnamese specialists to carry out geological research.

Besides complete plants Czechoslovakia supplies Vietnam with excavators, ship engines, machine tools, agricultural machines and irrigation equipment.

Vietnam exports to Czechoslovakia mainly textile products, tea, jute, coffee, natural rubber, carpets, bamboo and reed products.

Czechoslovak universities admit more than one hundred Vietnamese students each year. Also the training of Vietnamese apprentices significantly helps the Vietnamese economy.

The past four years of the existence of free Kampuchea have shown that there are all preconditions for constant widening of its relations with Czechoslovakia.

Already in 1979 Czechoslovakia supplied Kampuchea with food, medicines, clothes, hospital equipment and building material worth several dozen million crowns. Continuation of this aid was provided for by an agreement on cooperation between the two countries signed in 1980 under which also groups of Czechoslovak doctors are being sent to Kampuchea to work in the Czechoslovak-Kampuchean Friendship Hospital in the Takeo Province.

Last July the two countries signed a protocol on the deliveries to Kampuchea of Czechoslovak textiles, chemicals, metal sheets and industrial goods.

Cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Kampuchea began to develop also on the level of youth organizations — a program of coope ation between the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youth and the Revolutionary Youth of Kampuchea for 1983-85 providing for further Czechoslovak material aid was signed last December.

Good conditions for the development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Laos were created seven years ago with the birth of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The Czechoslovak-Laotian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation was established in November 1982 together with the signing of an agreement for goods exchange for 1983-85. Under this agreement, Czechoslovakia will supply Laos with agricultural machinery and other technical equipment, malt and hops. It will import from Laos mainly coffee, timber, jewels and hand-made products.

In the nearest future Czechoslovakia is to send equipment for a stomatological clinic in Laos, supply drilling sets for the pumping of underground waters, help in the construction of two bridges and provide a long-term credit for the extension of cooperation in the use of Laos' raw material resources. Scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries will center on the training of Laotian experts particularly in the sphere of agriculture, geology and wood-working industry.

1982 FOREIGN TRADE DATA, PLANS REVIEWED

LD281516 Prague CTK in English 1217 GMT 28 Feb 83

[By Vladimir Polasek]

[Text] Prague -- Last year Czechoslovakia made further advance in implementing the main intention of its foreign trade policy, i.e. promotion of the international socialist division of labour and securing a balanced external relations.

Czechoslovak trade with the socialist countries is steadily increasing and accounts for three-quarters of Czechoslovakia's overall foreign trade at present. Planned exports to the socialist states were exceeded by 11 percent last year, and imports from these countries were 13.4 percent above the plan. Czechoslovakia's trade balance with the socialist countries now records a surplus of 2,000 million crowns.

Last year Czechoslovakia also had a surplus in its trade with the non-socialist countries thanks to which its foreign debt could be substantially lowered. Imports of raw and other materials from these countries were 6,700 million crowns under the 1981 figure.

In a report to the Foreign Affairs Committees of the two houses of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban stated recently that exports to the socialist states will rise by 3 percent and imports by 9.8 percent this year. Exports to and imports from the non-socialist countries will go up by 4.5 percent and 7.6 percent respectively.

The Soviet Union is Czechoslovakia's largest trade partner and goods exchanges between the two countries will exceed 10,000 million roubles this year. Czechoslovakia's balance with the German Democratic Republic, its second biggest partner among the socialist states, records a surplus of 750 million crowns. Trade with Poland rose by 4 percent last year and is to increase by 5 percent this year. In 1981-82 trade with Bulgaria went up by 11 percent and is to rise by another 10 percent this year.

Exchanges with Cuba are to increase by 8 percent. Czechoslovakia will build in Cuba plants, such as a power station and powdered milk plant while Cuba will supply larger quantities of chrome one, nickel and citrus fruit to Czechoslovakia.

In 1982, developed capitalist states accounted for 10.3 percent of Czechoslovakia's overall foreign trade and for 56 percent of its trade with the non-socialist states. Czechoslovak exports to the developed capitalist states were worth 24,500 million crowns and the country's surplus with these states amounts to 4,000 million crowns. The largest trade partner of Czechoslovakia among the developed capitalist states is West Germany with which Czechoslovak trade has had a surplus in the last two years. Austria, with a share of 16.8 percent in Czechoslovakia's trade with the developed capitalist states, follows.

Czechoslovakia attaches great importance to trade and economic relations with the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Last year it exported 5,600 million crowns worth of goods to the developing countries in Asia. The largest trade partner among these states is India and Czechoslovak exchanges with this country totalled 2,700 million crowns in 1982. However, there are still many unexploited possibilities of further expanding mutual trade contacts.

Czechoslovak trade with the Arab countries, which accounts for 16 percent of Czechoslovak exports to the non-socialist states, reached almost 1,000 million dollars last year. Almost 70 percent of all Czechoslovak exports of complete plants go to Algeria, Libya, Syria, Iraq and other Arab states. In the last 20 years Czechoslovakia built in this region some 200 cement plants, power stations, tanneries, oil refineries, food plants, etc. For instance, this month Czechoslovakia signed in Egypt a 53 million-dollar contract and an agreement on the purchase of cotton.

Economic cooperation also starts developing with Iran. In December the two countries signed a contract for the delivery of Czechoslovak machinery and drilling machines worth 42 million dollars. Czechoslovakia will also complete a brewery and put into operation a new ceramic works in Iran.

Last year Czechoslovak imports from and exports to the countries in Latin America amounted to 3,000 million and 2,000 million crowns respectively.

AXEN ADDRESSES PEACE COUNCIL ON PEACE MOVEMENT

LD282101 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1719 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] Berlin, 28 Feb (ADN) -- The GDR peace movement is based on the natural agreement by citizens of all classes and strata and of all ideologies and religious persuasions with the peace policy of the socialist German peace state. This was stated by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, in his concluding speech at the plenary meeting of the GDR Peace Council on Monday in Berlin.

This was also reflected in the discussion, said Axen. The representatives of the GDR peace movement gave their full approval to the assessment of the international political situation outlined by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee at the meeting with the first secretaries of the district (kreis) SED executives. Hermann Axen stated that in Karl Marx Year in particular, the GDR working people are implementing the goals of the founder of scientific socialism by strengthening socialism all-round.

This progressive development in socialist society is being threatened by shadows caused by the United State's planned deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe at the end of 1983. Therefore greater, even more effective efforts are required under the aggravated international conditions to strengthen the GDR in its course toward the main tasks. Thus more effective and powerful struggles are demanded to safeguard peace.

In view of the special responsibility borne by both German states for peace, the Swedish initiative for creating a zone free of battlefield nuclear weapons in Europe and the GDR's positive response as well as Erich Honecker's offer to the FRG federal chancellor has met with agreement among the international public. Every sensible person recognizes that the creation of such a zone in a region through which the dividing line between the two most powerful military groupings runs today will have an extremely positive effect on promoting trust in Europe and on promoting detente and disarmament.

In his report Hermann Axen stated that the conflict between the two main spheres in international politics is becoming intensified. The most reactionary imperialist circles are looking for a way out of the unprecedented exacerbation of the capitalist crisis by following a course of confrontation, of undermining detente and of suppressing the peoples' struggle for peace and liberation. However, the progress of the forces for peace and socialism in international politics is emerging as the most dominant trend. The socialist community of states is countering the policy of material and ideological preparation for a new war more actively than ever with its course of curbing the arms race, strengthening peace, and defending socialism, the rights, and freedom of the peoples.

The Prague declaration links for immediate arms limitation and disarmament measures with the long-term goals of peace-loving mankind. Socialism's peace plan indicates ways to contain and overcome sources of conflict in the various regions of the world. The socialist countries have proposed new, constructive peace proposals in Geneva, Vienna and Madrid. The voice of the peoples must be raised even more strongly so that the NATO powers will abandon their destructive attitude.

Fear of peaceful coexistence, hatred of real socialism, and fear of the national liberation of the peoples are undoubtedly the main reason for the long-standing attacks on the policy of international detente, Axen declared. Imperialism is trying to find a way out of the tremendous aggravation of the capitalist crisis.

He said that those factors in the world which are able to oppose the confrontation course and to frustrate it have been strengthened and are being strengthened. These factors are, above all, the power and international influence of the Soviet Union and the strength of the countries of the socialist community of states. In this connection he stressed that peaceful coexistence, disarmament, and advantageous cooperation expresses the nature of the policy of socialism and the indivisible link between socialism and peace.

Hermann Axen pointed out that in the capitalist countries, too, an increasing number of people are seeing through imperialism's lying propaganda and recognize the true causes of the arms race. In these countries the numbers of those who support a businesslike approach to socialism's peace proposals are growing.

In conclusion Hermann Axen stressed that in the struggle for world peace the cooperation between all main contemporary revolutionary forces and all forces of peace is steadily growing. The activity of the GDR Peace Council will, like the foreign policy actions of the socialist state, continue to be aimed unceasingly, in cooperation with the worldwide peace movement, at averting a nuclear war and guaranteeing peace and international security.

Krenz, DKU Group Discuss Peace

LD282307 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1950 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] Berlin, 28 Feb (ADN) -- With the founding of the GDR a peace movement was created on German soil in which the policy of the state forms an inseparable unity with the ideals and wishes of young people for socialism and peace. This was stated by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, on Monday during a talk with a delegation from the Communist Youth League of Denmark [DKU]. The guests, led by DKU Chairman Ole Sorensen, arrived in the GDR on the same day. Egon Krenz acquainted them with the commitment among young people in the GDR to comprehensively strengthen and securely protect the GDR, their most important contribution to securing peace.

Ole Sorensen reported on the initiatives of the young Danish Communists in the peace movement against the imperialist policy of the arms race and confrontation, against the planned stationing of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe and against the NATO military bases in his country. He praised the constructive peace policy of the USSR, the GDR, and the other states of the socialist community. The GDR stance on the Swedish proposal for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in central Europe, the realization of which would also be of inestimable significance for the peaceful development of Denmark, is especially significant.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH PRC

LD260015 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2101 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] Berlin, 25 Feb (ADN) -- A delegation from the PRC Communications Ministry which has been visiting the GDR this week held working talks at the GDR Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. At the end of the talks, which were held in a frank atmosphere, both sides signed a working protocol. The talks concerned developing cooperation between the two countries' Ministries of Posts and Telecommunications.

During its stay the Chinese delegation acquainted itself with the state of development of GDR posts and telecommunications and inspected installations in Berlin as well as in the Potsdam and Dresden areas (bezirk). Li Qiangfen, the PRC's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR, gave a reception to mark the delegation's visit. Dr Heinz Aull, deputy minister for posts and telecommunications, attended on behalf of the GDR.

GASPAR ON GOVERNMENT-UNION COORDINATION

LD261425 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0530 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Text] There were price increases in Yugoslavia not long ago, and the trade unions criticized the government because measures were taken without consulting them. NEPSZAVA conveyed the question of its readers to Sandor Gaspar, secretary-general of the National Trade Union Council, when it inquired as to whether it is possible in Hungary that the government might decide on price increases without consulting the trade unions. In his answer Sandor Gaspar emphasized that this could not take place in government-level price rises. Naturally, the government is also acquainted with the demands of the population, just as it is natural that the trade unions are also informed about the country's economic situation. They approach the price increases from different viewpoints, however, as a result of their function. For this reason, the discussions always start with a coordination of the positions, and conclude with compromises.

MARJAI INTERVIEWED ON PLANS FOR GAS RATIONING

LD262049 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 26 Feb 83

[From the "168 Hours" program: telephone interview with Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai conducted by Istvan Boelcs -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Many of our listeners have asked us whether it is true that gas will be rationed for car owners in Hungary.

[Answer] In Hungary? No, it certainly will not. Not in Hungary. We have not even thought of it. Where are these questions coming from?

[Question] I do not know, but some people even seem to know the exact date of its introduction.

[Answer] Look, you know that one of the unchanged principles of our policy is that the population must get everything that is needed and can be paid for. It is up to the citizen to decide how to spend his income. In certain respects we need to take further steps in this direction, and it would be unjustified to take steps back in areas where things are all right.

[Question] I think everybody hears this with great pleasure, every car owner at least. Let me ask something else.

[Answer] Before you ask your next question, let me add something to this. This year's gas demand is secured, and in principle I find gas rationing feasible only in emergencies, in cases of natural disaster or war, but even then only for a short time. Because it is uneconomical, unnecessary, and irrational.

[Question] We hope we shall be able to avoid those emergencies. Many listeners are preparing to tour Yugoslavia where gas is rationed at the moment. Is there any interstate agreement between Hungary and Yugoslavia to help the smooth flow of tourism?

[Answer] Look, we initiate talks with every country where limitations are introduced and where our citizens regularly go. We signed an agreement with Romania years ago; we even make certain sacrifices to get our citizens supplied with gas. I hope this will go smoothly. We have also talked with Yugoslavia. Last week the minister responsible in Yugoslavia was here. I believe this problem will be solved before the start of the tourist season. Maybe the Yugoslav comrades will stop the limitations. This would be the best solution for them, too. They also think, and their experience shows, that rationing is not too sensible.

[Question] So we have heard only good news.

[Answer] Speaking about this, I want to mention that we also applied certain limitations in respect to Yugoslav citizens. When rationing started there, Yugoslavs came over to fill their tanks. We then limited the amount that could be sold for Yugoslav cars. But we are going to lift this limitation, too.

SZUROS ON SOCIALIST COMMUNITY RELATIONS

LD261256 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Text] Budapest, February 26 (MTI) -- "In the interpretation of the unity of the socialist community, and its basis, the common interests, and the diversity which manifests itself in the concrete reality of the socialist countries and their national interests, we have to start from that fact that common interests involve the real national interests of the cooperating socialist countries, and promote the manifestation of just endeavours," stated Matyas Szuros, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, in his article in Saturday's NEPSZABADSAG.

He states: "Unity does not mean complete uniformity, but the realization of common interests, the harmonization of national interests, and actions which have the same content and direction, but a different form. If we interpret unity like this, then the sovereignty and identity of countries remains inviolate, but unity [is] strengthened.

Szuros writes: "The mutual interest in each other's success is an important part of the unity of the socialist countries." "The prosperity of our nation -- together with the success of our socialist construction work -- is unseparable from the direction followed by our allies" and our success has a favourable effect on the other socialist countries.

"For the time being, one of the most important common interests of the socialist countries is tied up with the efficient working of the economy, and the overcoming of difficulties, which are partly concomitants of the new phase of development, and partly the consequences of unfavourable world politic and economic conditions. The difficulties are connected also with eventual false economic political steps and with the fact that the economic management of the socialist countries and the mechanism of their cooperation could not react to new requirements appropriately and in due time," writes Matyas Szuros.

"The overcoming of economic difficulties in the socialist countries and the development of their cooperation are closely connected" writes Szuros. "The fact that since the second half of the seventies problems of nearly the same kind have emerged at almost the same time, has affected bilateral and multilateral cooperation. United efforts, a fuller exploitation of the advantages of socialist economic integration, and the indispensable streamlining of the CMEA, could be considerably important in easing the economic problems of the member countries. It goes without saying that we must thoroughly and analytically explore the causes of problems, coordinate the main trends of the economic development strategies of the member countries, harmonize economic policies, adjust the cooperation mechanism to new requirements and jointly work out measures to overcome difficulties.

"The improvement of the work of the CMEA and the development of the cooperation of the socialist countries would further strengthen our position in the world economy, increase our competitiveness and establish more favourable relations with the capitalist countries. We, however, do not want to eliminate or limit economic relations of the socialist and capitalist countries." The socialist countries "are not striving for autarchy either on a national level or in the CMEA. They want to expand relations based on equality and reciprocal advantages.

"The common interests of the socialist countries do not only require the strengthening of cooperation, but the mutual consideration of characteristics. The exploration, working out and practical use of methods which adjust to the diverging characteristics and take given conditions into consideration are indispensable requirements of the success of socialist construction. The development of the socialist countries has proven many times that if national characteristics are left out of consideration and the experience of other socialist countries with diverging conditions simply taken over without adjustment, the common cause is harmed."

"The present economic difficulties of the socialist countries are everywhere connected with the transition to the new phase of socialist development, therefore the tasks of intensive development, the raising of the productivity level and the modernization of technologies are of primary importance everywhere...our main targets are the same and our political means similar. But this does not mean uniformization."

"The diversity of forms corresponds to the diversity of reality, which does not weaken cooperation, but further increases the importance of a mutual exchange of ideas. The demand to learn from each other is just," states Szuros adding that "there are no forms which are absolute, only forms which are successful under the given circumstances from the point of view of socialist construction. It is not only not correct, but harmful to regard the methods of others with automatic suspicion, or consider our ways as the only right one.

"There are no abstract goals independent from the interest of the member countries in socialist foreign policy. The harmonization of real national interests is also the most important task in the formation of aims of foreign political endeavours of the community level, and united actions, many facts prove that joint initiatives are the most successful if the socialist countries make the most use of their own foreign political experience, including their system of relations which is connected to historic traditions. In addition, all socialist countries have their direct foreign political targets, international endeavours connected to their characteristics and the just interests of their people which are not in contradiction to the common socialist goals."

"The formation of a system of international conditions promoting the fulfilment of the ambitious social, economic and social welfare programme of socialism is the most essential national interest of all socialist countries and, at the same time, our common interest. This aim requires the curbing of the arms race, the establishment of a military balance of power on the lowest possible level, the preservation and further development of dialogue and relations between socialist and capitalist countries, and the expansion of cooperation on the basis of mutual advantage. The socialist countries can form such a system of conditions only by united actions and joint initiatives, as was achieved by the Warsaw Treaty Organization in Prague, this January," writes Szuros.

In conclusion he states on Hungarian foreign policy: "The Hungarian People's Republic is also participating in the joint initiatives aimed at averting the danger of war which is threatening to annihilate mankind. It is also taking part in the development of relations with countries with diverging social systems. These are common aims which fully correspond to our national interests. In the promotion of these endeavours, and in the strengthening of our interests connected to the openness of our country and other characteristics, we will grasp every opportunity and make use of all means at our disposal."

HAVASI-LED MSZMP DELEGATION VISITS ALGERIA

For Algiers radio coverage of the visit to Algeria of an MSZMP delegation, including the joint communique issued with the Algerian National Liberation Front [FLN], see the North Africa section of the 1 March Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PAP CRITICIZES UN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION REPORT

LD281307 Warsaw PAP in English 1112 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] Geneva 27 Feb -- PAP correspondent Edward Dylewarski writes:

This week, the U.N. Human Rights Commission will discuss Mr. Gobbi's report on Poland. It has been completed as a result of an anti-Polish resolution adopted by the U.N. Human Rights Commission last year under a brutal pressure from the United States and some NATO countries with more than half, however, of the commission's member countries refusing to support it.

Poland has rejected this resolution as illegal, invalid, politically harmful and morally double-faced. Poland has also rejected to cooperate to help complete the report and was against its presentation to the U.N. Commission for Human Rights.

The Gobbi report -- in its part discussing the most important events in Poland after the introduction of the martial law -- as well as accusations directed against the Polish authorities are based on information supplied, among others, by organizations whose activities and character are distinctly anti-Polish. The author of the report, however, was compelled to acknowledge that the introduction of martial law in Poland was based on Poland's Constitution and the international convenant of civil and political rights. He acknowledged that the Polish Government had undertaken a number of steps which cancel most of the martial law's restrictions.

This does not change, however, the bias picture presented by the report which, in itself, infringes the international law and the U.N. principles and attempts to interfere in Poland's internal affairs. The U.S. and other NATO countries do not want to stop at this. Simultaneously with the Gobbi report the FRG, Ireland, Italy and the Netherlands submitted to the U.N. Human Rights Commission a draft resolution demanding the completion of a new report on Poland and its presentation at the successive, 40th session of the commission. In other words, they do not want to wait until the discussion in the commission is over. They in advance view the report as inadequate, and back up the anti-Polish campaign, initiated and directed by the American diplomacy.

WARSAW REPORTS ON 'ATTEMPTED' DISORDER

LD281838 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] Late yesterday afternoon there was an attempt to disturb public order in the region of the Saint Stanislaw Kostka Church in the Warsaw district of Zolibroz. A group of several hundred people attempted to form a march. This was accompanied by distribution of antistate leaflets. Those present dispersed following the calls of the civic militia. Five people who distributed leaflets were detained. This is yet another example of taking advantage of religious ceremonies to cause disturbances of public order.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PLAN

LD282225 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] The 3-year plan and anti-inflationary program was discussed at a session of the Commission for Economic Reform and Economic Policy of the party Central Committee. It was stressed that the success of the plans will be decided above all by work efficiency. Restoration of economic equilibrium is impossible without linking growth in incomes with growth in production.

The commission drew attention to the insufficient emphasis given in the plan to housing construction. It would be expedient to specify a vigorous program of action in this area.

The debates were chaired by Stanislaw Opalko. Manfred Gorwyoda also participated in them.

CULTURE COUNCIL HOLDS FIRST WORKING SESSION

LD282027 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] At the Royal Castle in Warsaw the first working meeting of the National Council of Culture, appointed by the Sejm as the active advisory and opinion-holding body in the office of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, has taken place. During the discussion, in which 20 speakers took part, general problems connected with the cultural life in our country and also those directly concerning the work of the council were touched upon. The National Council of Culture has set up six working teams. The teams will deal with selected areas of activity. This is an excerpt from the speech by the council chairman, Professor Bogdan Suchodolski.

[Begin recording] We know well that the National Council of Culture has been received very favorably by very diverse groups, in a manner full of promise and expectations. We also know that in certain groups it has aroused scepticism and in certain groups, perhaps, even negative feelings. There are people who believe that activities in the cultural sphere should wait until a certain level of prosperity is attained and should wait for the process of national accord to advance. There are also those who believe that culture should be a protest.

We do not share these views. In this council, we want to show concern for the Polish culture already existing, under the conditions which exist now. We are convinced that this is possibly a difficult time. Difficult times, however, do not mean unfavorable times for culture. The history of our nation has shown many times that in difficult times culture did develop. Even more, it flourished. These are our historic experiences and we should not neglect them.

So we are stretching our hands out to those who are ill-disposed toward us, to those waiting for a better time for culture. We are stretching our hands out so that they will follow us. It is we who say to them: Come with us! After all, there is so much work to be done, work through joint efforts in our joint home.

We are happy that more and more people are entering this road of ours. We are thinking with sorrow about those who are still off to the side. We would like to hope that time will heal their wounds or any improper irritations, that it will get rid of the disappointments which they are experiencing and we believe that not only time but creative activities -- which are always against fighting -- and art will make it possible for them to find this road on which we have entered. [end recording]

FINANCE INSPECTORS' ACTIVITIES OUTLINED

LD260052 Warsaw PAP in English 2029 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] Warsaw 25 Feb -- The Polish Finance Ministry's Main Financial Inspectorate and local financial inspection organs carried out more than 13,000 probes and inspections last year, newsmen were told at a news conference in the government press bureau here today. The inspections revealed over 420 economic offences and more than 3,100 violations of financial discipline at enterprises of the socialized sector.

In the non-agricultural sector of the non-socialized economy, financial inspectors filed more than 4,600 tax notices to the local state administration organs as well as notices calling for fines for tax evaders, who cheated the state purse by nearly 750 million zlotys. Hence, there is need for radical changes in Poland's tax policy, to prevent groundless profit, it was said.

It was emphasized that royal profits surpassing twice or thrice the production costs which some Polonian firms derive are unacceptable. Such a situation cannot [be] maintained, it was stressed. The government is now working on a draft to update the law on Polonian firms in order to adjust their taxes to those binding throughout the country. All tax deductions for those firms should depend on their capital involved and scale of investment. It is even more necessary as a number of financial offences have been committed by Polonian firms recently.

It was stressed that socialized enterprises made considerable profit last year -- part of it, by inflating prices and production costs. Therefore, this year financial inspection organs are concentrating on analyzing the shape of costs and correct price fixing, use of budgetary subsidies, financial discipline, cooperation and trade ties between socialized enterprises and the non-socialized sector of economy. Last year, the state trade inspection made more than 20,000 inspections, exposing 8,400 profiteering cases and other violations hitting at the consumer.

BLUE GRADE GASOLINE RATIONING REINTRODUCED

LD271845 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Feb 83

[Excerpt] Here is a communique: The chief inspectorate of the power economy in consultation with the Ministry of Chemical and Light Industry announces that as of 1 March the temporarily suspended rationing of the sales of ethylene 79 "blue" [gasoline grade] for private car owners will be reinstated. The need to restore rationing is a result of the current situation in Polish fuel supplies.

BULGARIAN, POLISH AGRARIAN PARTIES SIGN PROTOCOL

LD272212 Warsaw PAP in English 2151 GMT 27 Feb 83

[Text] Warsaw 27 Feb -- At the conclusion of the visit to Poland by the delegation of the Bulgarian agrarian people's union a programme for cooperation between the Bulgarian agrarian people's union and the United Peasant Party was signed here on February 26th. The document, covering the years 1983-85, was signed by the United Peasant Party Chairman Roman Malinowski and the chairman of the Bulgarian agrarian people's union Petar Tanchev.

Roman Malinwski said that the lines of cooperation spelled out in the protocol would enhance the cooperation of both nations and socialist states, and contribute to our common efforts in the international arena in favour of detente and peace. This aim will also be fostered by the 2nd conference of peasant parties due to take place shortly, to which the peasant parties of Bulgaria and Poland have been making their contribution.

P. Tanchev emphasized that the contents of the protocol is fully in tune with the spirit of the documents signed in Sofia by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the PUWP, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski and the first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Todor Zhivkov, which opened a new stage of cooperation between Bulgaria and Poland. The documents signed today, said Tanchev, define the role, character and the contents of cooperation of the two fraternal parties. They will also contribute to a further tightening of cooperation of the PUWP and the BAPU with the two communist parties -- the PUWP and the BCP.

The BAPU chairman decorated the UPP chairman with the Order of the 1600th Anniversary of the Bulgarian State, conferred upon him in recognition of his contribution to tightening Polish-Bulgarian cooperation and friendship.

AGRICULTURE, SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENTS WITH ROMANIA

LD252241 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] At the invitation of Jerzy Wojtecki, minister of agriculture and food economy, a delegation of farmers from the Socialist Republic of Romania has visited Poland. The delegation was led by Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry. During the talks, which were held to assess the cooperation between the two ministries, it was stated that both broad opportunities (?and) mutual will exist for further deepening and expanding cooperation. The protocol, which both ministers signed today at the end of the talks, defines the main trends for further Polish-Romanian cooperation in agriculture and food industry.

Talks were also conducted between representatives of the Romanian Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences and the Polish Academy of Sciences' Department for Agricultural and Forestry Sciences. An agreement was signed on scientific and technical cooperation between the two scientific institutions.

STATE COUNCIL MEETS, APPROVES AGREEMENTS 24 FEB

LD250657 Warsaw PAP in English 2128 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Warsaw 24 Feb — The Polish Council of State held a meeting today at which it ratified the following conventions and agreements:

— a convention on the ban or limited use of certain conventional weapons which can be considered as inflicting too much suffering or producing incalculable effects, and a protocol on the ban or limited use of bombs, booby-traps and other devices, as well as a technical appendix and a protocol on the ban or limited use of incendiary weapons,

-- a consular convention between the Polish Government and the Federal Executive Council of the parliament of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

-- an agreement between the Polish Government and the Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] on cooperation in culture and science.

The Council of State also examined an annual report on the 1982 performance of the Supreme Court. It expressed appreciation of the entire judicial panel of the Supreme Court, stating that the Supreme Court had used correctly its legal powers and its 1982 work served well the intensified protection of the socialist state and civic rights, restoration of law, peace, public order and work discipline.

The Council of State heard a report on last year's work of the Central Administrative Court, which had received 8,829 complaints against administrative decisions. 97 percent of the complaints came from citizens and referred to the decisions of local state administration organs. The court found 35.4 percent of the complaints justified.

Accepting and approving the report, the Council of State stressed high value of the courts's control over lawfulness of administrative decisions in the consolidation of law and order as concerns the relations between administration and citizens.

PRESS REPORTS USSR ARMY-NAVY ANNIVERSARY EVENTS

AU281643 [Editorial Report] In connection with the 65th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 23 February carries on page 5 a 50-word item stating that the Romanian minister of national defense sent a congratulatory message to Marshal Ustinov, and a 150-word report on a festive meeting held at the central Army house in Bucharest to mark the event, attended by First Deputy Defense Minister Colonel General Vasile Milea and the USSR military attache in Bucharest.

SCINTEIA of 24 February carries on page 5 a 100-word report on a reception given by the USSR Ambassador to Bucharest E.M. Tyazhelnikov to mark the Army and Navy anniversary, attended by Defense Minister Constantin Olteanu, deputy ministers and "party-state activists," and a 150-word report on a wreath-laying ceremony at the monument of Soviet heroes in Bucharest, at which Deputy Defense Minister Lieutenant General Victor Stanculesu and the Soviet ambassador participated.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH AT BALKAN AWARD CEREMONY

AU281229 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Feb 83 p 1

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu on receiving, together with his wife, the Jubilee Medal of the Balkan Medical Union at a ceremony on 23 February in Bucharest]

[Text] Mr Chairman of the Balkan Medical Union, comrades,

I and my wife would like to thank you for awarding us the Jubilee Medal of the Balkan Medical Union on the 50th anniversary of this institution.

We consider this as an appreciation of our activity to implement the Romanian state's policy of developing cooperation and friendship with all Balkan states, a policy of peace and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

Indeed, there are very serious problems in international life, the arms race, the possibility that intermediate range missiles will be deployed in Europe, the military conflicts near our countries, very close to Turkey's borders, and the economic crisis pose serious difficulties for mankind and increase the danger of a new war, which could lead to the use of nuclear weapons, thus endangering the existence of peoples and life and civilization in Europe and on our planet.

That is why the key issue of our times is to do everything to put an end to the arms race, proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear, halt the deployment of intermediate missiles in Europe, withdraw the existing ones and create a Europe without any kind of nuclear missiles or weapons, a Europe of peaceful cooperation among all nations, regardless of social system.

In this respect, particular importance devolves upon developing cooperating between the Balkan countries and creating a nuclear-free zone in our region, without foreign military bases. Likewise, it would also be important to create similar zones in the northern part of the continent and in any other part of Europe, including a nuclear-free zone between the two military pacts in Europe.

The Balkan countries have a long history, both negative and positive. In the past, the Balkans were considered a "power keg." After World War II a new kind of cooperation developed in our region, and I would like to point out with great satisfaction that Romania has good relations of friendship and cooperation with all Balkan countries. In this respect, I would like to mention the good cooperation between Romania and Turkey.

We have a long history as far as cooperation in various fields is concerned, including within the Balkan Medical Union, an organization that has been active for more than 50 years. Various inter-Balkan organizations and meetings ensure cooperation ventures in fields like mathematics, history, and sports. Economic cooperation is increasingly expanding, too. In recent years, the Balkan countries have held several meetings devoted to developing cooperation in various economic fields, including energy, transportation, and so forth.

We are also developing cooperation in science, culture, and other sectors. I believe that, proceeding from the good experience accumulated in many fields, we should also intensify the efforts to develop and organize various inter-Balkan centers or unions in other scientific branches, with emphasis on economic cooperation.

Proceeding from the need to create a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans and to develop comprehensive cooperation between our states, we deem it necessary to convene a high level meeting of the presidents and prime ministers of our states to jointly discuss ways and means for developing comprehensive cooperation and turning the Balkans into an area of peaceful cooperation, without nuclear weapons and military foreign bases, as part and parcel of our overall efforts for a Europe of peaceful cooperation, without nuclear weapons.

I consider the medal awarded us today as a symbol of the desire of the physicians as well as other scientists and men of culture in our countries to strengthen bilateral and multilateral cooperation and to become more involved in the worldwide efforts of scientists, men of culture, and all peoples for disarmament, peace, and people's independence.

We are firmly convinced that it is within the power of all peoples, of our peoples in the Balkans and Europe, to halt the course toward a catastrophe and ensure the basic right of people to existence, freedom, independence, and peace!

With this conviction, I wish for an ever greater cooperation between our peoples!

I wish the Balkan Medical Union ever greater successes in its activity; I wish success to all existing organizations in our region. I hope that more such organizations will be set up to expand comprehensive cooperation in our area to the benefit of our peoples and their socioeconomic progress, well-being, and happiness and in the interest of the cause of peace and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe, and throughout the world! (lively applause)

CEAUSESCU RETURNS HOME FROM BULGARIAN VISIT

AU261444 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/2/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu returned to Bucharest in the morning of February 26 after a visit of friendship to Bulgaria, at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, general-secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The Romanian party and state leader was accompanied by Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, Ion M. Nicolae, member of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, by other officials.

Upon arrival at the Bucharest Otopeni Airport Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were welcomed by members and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, by members of the State Council and of the government, by executives of central institutions and of public organizations.

Furthering the Romanian-Bulgarian traditional and productive summit dialogue, the visit paid by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu to Bulgaria goes down as a new and important contribution to the ever more powerful development of the friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

When leaving Burgas, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were seen off by Todor Zhivkov, other members of the Bulgarian party and state leadership.

LEADERS GREET HUSAK, STROUGAL ON 1948 VICTORY

AU281315 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Feb 83 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the CSSR

To Comrade Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government

On behalf of the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the Romanian people and on our own behalf we want to convey to you, to the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and the Czechoslovak people most sincere congratulations and warm, comradely greetings on the 35th anniversary of the CSSR working people's victory of February 1948.

The victory of the working people in February 1948 was a moment of historic importance for putting the entire political power into the hands of the workers class led by the Czechoslovak Communist Party, and marked the transition to socialism in your country. The Romanian people follow with empathy the activities of the Czechoslovak people and sincerely rejoice in their achievements since the beginning of the socialist construction 35 years ago.

We want to express our conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries will continuously intensify in the spirit of the joint declaration and other agreements signed at a high level, for the benefit of our peoples in the interests of the cause of socialism and peace.

Esteemed comrades, we wish you new and ever greater successes in the manysided development of friendly, socialist Czechoslovakia.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

ITALY'S PSDI LEADER PIETRO LONGO ARRIVES 28 FEB

AU282114 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/2/1983 -- On February 28, in the afternoon a delegation of the Democratic Socialist Party of Italy, [PSDI], headed by Pietro Longo, secretary of the PSI, arrived in Romania in order to pay a visit of friendship at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. Arriving at the Otopeni Airport, the delegation was welcomed by Emilo Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, by party activists.

28 FEBRUARY LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

Hadzivasilev Gives Keynote Speech

AU281915 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Report on keynote speech by Kiro Hadzivasilev, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium from Macedonia, on "Current Ideopolitical Problems and Tasks of the League of Communists," delivered at the fifth session of the LCY Central Committee in Belgrade on 28 February -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Kiro Hadzivasilev, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, submitted a report on the current ideopolitical problems and tasks of the League of Communists. He began by saying that since the adoption of the Constitution in 1974, we have directed our progress toward a direct and complete control by workers in associated labor over all the means of social reproduction. However, despite results in the development of socialist self-management, all the necessary prerequisites have not yet been attained for all the output of social reproduction to be placed under the control of the workers class.

We have confronted, Hadzivasilev said, rather extensive phenomena of spontaneous movements which are reflected in unfavorable results of work with social means, in some distorted relations in distribution and in excessive spending of various kinds. The disturbed relations in production, distribution and spending have required that a broad range of temporary administrative measures be taken. This is a manifestation of a certain delay in the development of the system of associated labor and socialist self-management.

Hadzivasilev then stressed that the fact that we have now come face to face with some new problems of the further march of our revolution cannot be a cause for withdrawal, but on the contrary, it must be an encouragement to continue the revolutionary offensive boldly, along Tito's road. For the League of Communists it is now important to turn to theoretical explanations and practical mastering of the disturbances that have arisen on the road to the realization of the basic principles and essential provisions of the Constitution and the Associated Labor Law.

Kiro Hadzivasilev then added: "For the time being we have not yet fully resolved the center of the most secret mysteries on the road to a direct and complete mastering by the workers in associated labor of all the means of social reproduction, but we have arrived at this center. To negate or to underestimate the decisive historical sense of this step can only be done by those who are unable to comprehend the complex laws of development of the system of associated labor and socialist self-management or who do not care for this system."

The League of Communists must always, and particularly in such situations, examine all the significant phenomena in the ideopolitical movements in society seriously, responsibly and in good time. In this respect, the most important thing for the League of Communists is what happens in the ranks of the workers class and the workers masses as a whole. It is understandable that under the present socioeconomic conditions, some dissatisfaction, perplexion, ideological confusion and disorientation are manifested in the ranks of the workers class and the workers masses as a whole. However, these occurences are being manifested in our workers class to a much lesser extent and in much milder forms than in some other communities.

"When our working man assesses our present problems and difficulties, he usually says: We relaxed too much.

We must work more and better, increase the productivity of labor more rapidly and provide for this purpose the suitable conditions of work and business operations, conserve energy, materials and labor more carefully and spend as much as we create for ourselves and for the development of society.

"It is precisely these assessments that explain the ideopolitical situation in the workers class and among other working people. They do not reconcile themselves with and will not reconcile themselves with the negative phenomena and trends in our society, but they responsibly and persistently search for the proper ways and proper solutions so that their present achievements may not be compromised or endangered in any way.

"It is precisely this consciousness and position of the workers class and the working people that explains their behavior under the present conditions. To some foreign circles this behavior appears strange, incomprehensible and wrong. Some people in the foreign press ask how it is that our workers and citizens so quietly and patiently bear even a fall in the standard of living and temporary shortages and privations.

"We could add another extremely important, indicative and instructive fact. Precisely at the time when our difficulties have become particularly acute and when a fall in the standard of living has been registered -- from 1980 onward -- the number of strikes in our country, the number of workers taking part in strikes and the number of working hours lost in them has been reduced to less than one half of the previous number, although it had been incomparably smaller than in many other countries even before that. In addition, these lost working hours have, as a rule, been made good in workers' free time.

"Of course, our trade unions and the League of Communists have always insisted upon the self-managing forms and means for solving the open problems that workers have pointed out, but they did not condemn even a strike if it was shown that workers were right and that they could not realize their justified demands in any other way. However, our workers' current exemplary restraint from strikes despite the increased difficulties and a decrease of standard of living is nevertheless no miracle."

The situation in society does not depend only on great historical trends, continued Kiro Hadzivasilev, but on the small -- but for human life most important -- everyday, problems of existence. That is why efforts should be continually strengthened to stabilize disturbed economic trends as soon as possible, that normal supplies of the basic food products, medicines and other goods of greatest importance be solved and treated as the most important question at the moment, and that the financial situation of people and families with the lowest income per member be eased and alleviated.

As could be expected, Hadzivasilev stressed, our revolution's opponents and enemies of all hues, the enemies of socialist self-management, of our brotherly community of peoples and nationalities have reared their heads again in the present situation. They have prepared for that before, for the so-called post-Tito period. Nationalists and chauvinists from all our peoples and nationalities want to show that they can join forces, that they also mean something and that they also must be counted upon. Their activities are aimed at undermining the reputation and stamping out the influence of the League of Communists, at pushing it from the position of the leading ideopolitical force and at denying and belittling the achievements and values of our revolution.

"Their favorite weapons are nationalism, inflaming nationalist and chauvinistic passions, sowing hatred among peoples and nationalities and undermining their brotherhood, unity and togetherness.

They think that such activities offer them relatively the most chances of influencing a part of the public by stirring nationalist prejudices and burdens the people have, which are more frequent during a situation of intensified financial problems and economic difficulties, even in some circles of our society and among some Communists. Our experience shows that such activities of the nationalists, if we fail to fight against them decisively and on time, may cause great damage -- that is, may influence a part of the public, especially some scientific, artistic and cultural workers, as well as a part of the youth, particularly those in schools and students."

One of the hostile slogans, Hadzivasilev said, is the one on the alleged conflict between the League of Communists and the intelligentsia. However, our whole society and the League of Communists are proud of the successful development of our culture which is gaining new and positive characteristics. The League of Communists must not remain passive towards those who have waged a more or less overt political struggle against the League of Communists. On the contrary, the League of Communists must direct its ideopolitical struggle toward unmasking them, combatting their influence and completely isolating them ideopolitically.

The opponents of the League of Communists endeavor to struggle against our self-managing development in various ways. Kiro Hadzivasilev spoke about this, too:

"Various forms of public activities are often used for oppositional political purposes: some public information media, publishing activities, various kinds of shows ranging from discussion groups to plays, and even so-called belles lettres, in some of which are included all kinds of nasty things, including political matters. A number, albeit a small one, of aggressive culture-politicans have succeeded in grabbing some influential positions in certain publishing organizations and media, or tribunes and other institutions, most frequently through the unscrupulous use of clan ties and through the indolence and passivity of many of our social, self-managing and political factors."

From such positions, Hadzivasilev went on to say, they try and sometimes succeed in pulling off from time to time an expressively political provocation against the League of Communists and the basic values and achievements of our revolution and society. In doing this they immediately take care to protect their provocations by ruling out any critical reaction through shouting noisily about the freedom of creativity. Unfortunately, such ruses are not clear to everybody and they succeed in gaining some influence in some circles of well-meaning cultural creators and among some youths.

To tell the truth, Kiro Hadzivasilev said, the League of Communists sometimes acts in a disorganized way and makes clumsy moves.

"In some cases it is not very wise simply to bang our fist on the table, as right as we might be in our basic assessments and positions. We must take great care in advance whether those whom we value most -- the public at large and the great majority of the creative cultural forces themselves -- will understand and support us and to what extent they will do so. It is for their sake and not for the sake of our adversaries and enemies, for whom there is no basis and no sense in persuading and conducting gentlemanlike discussions, that we must understand that in this field of our ideopolitical struggle we must work patiently in the public scene, above all, through a convincing and dignified Marxist criticism, and the strength of our ideas and arguments.

"Such persuasion and activities are not easy, particularly since the League of Communists has to a considerable degree neglected some essential aspects of such activities and struggle.

It is obvious that we will have to deal much more comprehensively and deeply with the questions not only of activating our forces in this way, but of creating and improving these forces."

Kiro Hadzivasilev then stressed that freedom of creativity has never disturbed the League of Communists, but that the League of Communists has supported it, for there can be no development of creativity without it. In the freedom of creativity we see an essential aspect of our basic, revolutionary aim of emancipating labor.

"If some cultural creators wish to close their eyes to these contradictions and real dangers, solely because of their onesidedly and superficially comprehended professional interests, and if even some alleged Marxists are now actually reducing their interpretation of the freedom of creativity to a pharisaical bourgeois concept of false freedoms of the individual, good luck to them. But let them not expect that the League of Communists will renounce its firm positions and its Marxist beliefs in these matters.

"We do not assert that in the practice of real life there are and there have been no actual problems in the implementation of the freedom of creativity, precisely because of the contradictions in gaining and developing this freedom. We also do not assert that in this respect we have always and everywhere adopted an attitude which exactly corresponds to our basic principles, and that we have avoided mistakes and harmful bureaucratic moves.

"For more than 3 decades, the League of Communists not only has not hid but has constantly and persistently pointed out the possibilities and the dangers of bureaucratic deformations even in its own ranks. Unfortunately, scientific or artistic work can often contain considerable backward ideopolitical burdens. Out of a fear of touching the sacred freedom of creativity, should one ban all critical ideopolitical evaluation of such works? If the League of Communists does not want to arbitrate in purely aesthetic, artistic, scientific and professional problems, it does not mean that it can be indifferent to the ideopolitical positions and messages of artistic, scientific and other cultural works. It does not mean that it can be asked on behalf of the freedom of creativity to refrain from a struggle against possible backward, nationalist, antisocialist, anticommunist and other reactionary burdens of some creators.

"Such a struggle does not endanger creativity nor the freedom of creativity. It is a political response to a political challenge. Only on the basis of its ideological essence and social motives can one judge how much such a response is justified or necessary. On the basis of that concern for creativity and freedom of creativity can one blame the League of Communists for being sensitive to any form of nationalism and for watching vigilantly over the brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities and other basic achievements of our revolution?"

Kiro Hadzivasilev said that it is clear to the League of Communists that it is a matter of those people who cannot express their oppositional political ideas and views in an open political way and therefore try to do it in a form of cultural creativity, in order to gain the right of public appearance for themselves. Of course, this would be followed by the right to association and to organizing the protagonists and adherents of such ideologies and political views, and would calmly sail into the harbor of a multiparty system. It is obvious, Kiro Hadzivasilev stressed, that some events and discussions in culture show clear aims of some individuals to force the legalization of so-called political pluralism, which is to say, a multiparty system of bourgeois democracy. In this connection he said:

"Our views on democracy are clear, on the basis of many theoretical explanations and practical achievements, especially after the publication of Kardelj's directions on the development of the political system of socialist self-management.

We have proceeded and will continue to proceed along the road of an increasing democratization of our society, but we are talking about workers democracy of socialist self-management. We have struggled and we will struggle for increasing rights, and not only rights but achievements, of direct self-managing decisionmaking and for the freedom of workers self-managers and all other creative forces in society. This is our measure of freedom and democracy."

Other Leaders Speak

LD281850 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1220 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 Feb (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee devoted its fifth plenary session in Belgrade today to topical ideological developments in society and to the tasks of Communists. The introductory report on this was submitted by Kiro Hadzivasilev, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. More than 20 members of the Central Committee asked to speak during the discussion.

According to the agenda, the Central Committee will also consider the draft standing order on the organization and manner of work of the LCY Central Committee and adopt its work program.

The first speaker in the discussion, Dusan Bogdanov, noted that some foreign information media are increasingly dramatizing the situation in our country. Most often the subjects of this are our debts and various excesses. Though this campaign by a part of the international public is conducted from different angles, the common aim is to attack self-management, Bogdanov said, which is the main target for their attacks and in which they see the cause of the problems and phenomena in our country.

Bogdanov went on to say that the opposition forces are speaking about our development in increasingly aggressive terms of repudiation and that they are operating on the basis of just two or three pieces of data from which they draw all their negative conclusions.

They particularly attack the Constitution and its constitutional provisions, the Law on Associated Labor as the basis of the Constitution, the 11th and 12th Congresses of the League of Communists, the federal system and the role of the republics and provinces.

Bogdanov went on to dwell on the need for intensified economic activity and for changes in the further process of pooling labor and resources.

The critical attitude of the young is perhaps more in evidence today than ever before, Dragan Ilic said, but this must not give rise to doubts about their devotion to the socialist self-management values. The reason lies, above all, in dissatisfaction with insufficiently developed self-management relations, in a refusal to be reconciled to any manifestation of bureaucratism and to any usurpation of the right to self-management.

It would particularly serve the interests of the anti-socialist forces if they were to succeed in exerting influence on a large number of young people, Ilic went on. The nationalist indoctrination of the young and action from clerico-nationalist positions are particularly in evidence today in the aggressive emergence of unacceptable ideological influences on the young. One has the impression that nationalism is increasingly affecting some young people. The roots of this nationalism cannot be sought only in the young generation.

Young people must resolutely work for the greater unity of the working class of Yugoslavia, for the real unity of the young generation of our country.

It is obvious that the League of Communists has not everywhere engaged in a resolute struggle for economic stabilization and come to grips with ideological resistance to its policy, Dr Dusan Dragosavac noted. Such resistance reflects the weakness of the League of Communists and, to a certain extent, the existence of ideological disorientation among our cadres. This gives the bureaucratic forces room to maneuver and at the same time creates the necessary conditions for the activity of anticommunist and Stalinist forces which, in our conditions, often manifests itself in the form of nationalism. Warning that in the absence of the affirmation of our ideological values -- the liberation of labor and the working man -- alien values are being imposed which cause "ideological confusion," Dragosavac stated that these phenomena also testify to the need for an offensive to be launched by the LCY in the ideological field. The reactionary forces we are speaking about are even trying to stage a confrontation between the late Krleza [Miroslav Krleza, Marxist novelist, playwright and essayist], and the League of Communists and to classify him as a dissident, and a number of magazines are giving space to this in one issue after another. People are also worried because deviations are tolerated in one environment and criticized in another. After settling accounts with such manifestations theoretically, we should also do so in practice, Dragosavac said.

The problem which must concern this Central Committee and all the republican and provincial committees as well is that of supplies. This must not be considered a trifling matter. We have already had such problems in the past, and Comrade Tito energetically demanded that they be solved. We must ensure the supplies of basic food products and medicines and not just secure the funds needed for equipment. We must decide in this respect what our priorities are and then deal with things in that order.

We cannot allow another view of the world, a view which is anticommunist and Stalinist, to exist inside the League of Communists alongside the Marxist view of the world, Dragosavac went on. For instance, owing to the existence of different views, the case of Golubnjaca has caused confusion in the ranks of the League of Communists. Having recalled that both Serbs and Croats had been tossed into pits, Dragosavac cited figures on the victims of the fratricidal struggle in Dalmatinska Zagora, concluding that had they been able, the Chetniks and Ustashe would have exterminated all the people. We must also be sensitive to the fact that themes of this kind irritate people and that the area concerned yielded tens of thousands of fighters. As long as there are nations there will also be nationalism, Dragosavac said, and it is the duty of the League of Communists to liquidate the most drastic form of nationalism. Also connected with this is the raising in public recently of the question of the Albanian flag, which we did not need in that way and at this moment, Dragosavac said.

Noting that the impression has recently been created of a certain "fatigue" in our theoretical thought and of neglect of our historical and revolutionary development, Hamdija Pozderac remarked that this creates conditions for a kind of "social oblivion" in which certain forces attempt to revive past or introduce new ideological positions opposed to the interests of the working class and the League of Communists. On the same side we find the quasi vanguard and expansionist nationalistic destruction, and both find space in the information media, cultural events and youth tribunes. Both trends, Pozderac said, combine in an open attack on the League of Communists and its leading role in socialist development, although in the field of historiography, separatist, and also ethnocentric tendencies appear, manifesting themselves in the viewpoints that there are nations which do not have their own history.

These tendencies also espouse the view that large nations have a particular responsibility in the development of our country. This is particularly relevant in the case of those peoples whose history has been passed over and ignored, such as the Macedonians, Montenegrins, and Muslims. Here it is necessary to apply a Marxist-Leninist approach to what we have inherited from the past and to oppose those who insist on the provincial nature of some republics and provinces, claiming they need "guardianship" and "patronage". These are, he said, concepts which aim "with rusty Versailles ammunition at the achievements of the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia," and mean a repetition of aristocratic, primitive, and mythical ideas. The time has come to agree on joint positions with regard to the social danger from these kinds of views, rather than simply giving verbal directions. Differentiation within the League of Communists and a common front of the struggle against these tendencies are also needed. The program which we will be adopting today offers us the opportunity for this, in that we will define our priorities in it. Finally, Pozderac warned that it is also necessary to critically assess the essence of the demands for the drafting of a new LCY program in a situation in which the driving forces of the present one have not yet been exhausted. We need, he concluded, affirmation of our current program orientations and the involvement of society as a whole in this.

Stressing that we have had good action programs before as well, but that even then we have not always succeeded in solving many problems, Roman Albreht emphasized that this is why we must now stress more precisely what should be changed, how it should be done and who should do it. In the long-term program of economic stabilization, Albreht added, we have given the answers to many of these questions, but the impression is gained that the League of Communists has not yet developed them adequately and embodied them in its action programs.

Noting that there is a growing discrepancy between the real and the normative, between orientations and practice, Dobrivoje Vidic stressed that we have passed hastily over warnings about techno-bureaucratic structures adopting key decisions. This has drawn us away from looking for the causes of workers not succeeding in becoming masters of the income and from making a precise assessment of the reasons for the stagnation in the development of self-management. In his words, it has not yet been clearly stated how we develop self-management and what stance to adopt about etatism. Citizens are confused when they hear daily condemnations of etatism and at the same time see that there is more and more of it and less and less self-management. Nobody can accuse the League of Communists of not doing what it should, but it should, nevertheless, be seen how we do it, whether we always raise and resolve problems on time and efficiently. It would, therefore, be a good thing, Vidic proposed, to prepare a special session of the LCY Central Committee which would establish the extent to which the policy and instruments of stabilization stimulate the development of self-management.

Dimce Belovski spoke of the ability of the League of Communists to implement the vanguard role in the new conditions of the Yugoslav socialist revolution, bearing in mind in this context the accumulated contradictions, outstanding problems, fresh challenges in socioeconomic development and stagnation in the development of self-management. We must openly confront these new conditions, according to Belovski, in order that the League of Communists be made capable of continuing to efficiently implement its role.

Belovski stressed that the strategic orientations of the Yugoslav revolution are not in dispute and that our consistency in this respect has already been confirmed, but that this is not enough to provide answers to the questions of where the League of Communists stands today, whether it is leading or whether it is lagging behind, whether it is capable of finding solutions to outstanding problems, whether it offers a way out of the difficulties and whether it opens up prospects.

It would be wrong not to be concerned with the issues of the ideo-political and organizational-cadre training of the League of Communists as certain consequences would inevitably follow. Should the League of Communists not have the strength to respond to new conditions, it will certainly find itself in a crisis, Belovski said, expressing in this context the conviction that the party will, as it did in earlier difficult conditions, confirm its own strength.

What does, however, cause concern is the absence of the ideopolitical unity in the League of Communists and the inability to intervene more decisively and more boldly in order to coordinate various interests. There is also a series of issues on which the views are varied and conflicting. Of special significance in this is the ability of leading League of Communists organs to adopt attitudes on the policy and unified activity of the League of Communists. Matters which make this difficult should be discussed openly, Belovski said, warning in this context about the pronounced tendency of equating the League of Communists with the state and with institutions of self-management and pointing out the fact that there is more and more technocracy in the party. For this reason the League of Communists adopts an attitude of aggressive self-justification and in this way could separate itself from the working class and the masses and become less and less capable of interpreting and expressing their interests. The League of Communists, Belovski stressed, defends the status quo too much instead of opening up scope and prospects. The reason for this is the fact that we have a large number of basic League of Communists organizations on our list, but their influence is little in evidence, just as the influence of the membership on the formulation of policy and on decision-making on current business is also small. The idea about collective work and responsibility has also been vulgarized and thus it is increasingly reduced to the duration of a chairman's mandate.

Belovski then pointed out the need for greater restraint by officials in their public statements and the phenomenon of speaking indefinitively about difficulties in the third person. Some are too radical; others are always worried that the whole world is in a conspiracy against Yugoslavia. Thus, a situation has been created in which everything can be said, printed, and published from base stupidities to enemy acts. Forums are most often the only ones which react. Therefore, a more offensive ideological presence of the League of Communists is needed, but this also implies ideopolitical and action unity.

Dimce Belovski described etatism as a particularly dangerous phenomenon for the development of society, as it represents a broad base for nationalism, separatism and unitarism and profits from economic difficulties and lagging behind in self-management. He stressed in this context that no solutions are acceptable if they are not based on self-management and equality of our nations and nationalities. Enemy activity, Belovski said, should be soberly assessed. It finds comfort in our own weaknesses and will be all the stronger the greater these weaknesses are.

Dragoslav Markovic believes that in the analysis of ideological trends in society and in the determining of League of Communists tasks, one does not proceed enough from the truth that the level of development of socialist self-managing relations achieved, despite all weaknesses and difficulties, represents an immense achievement of the League of Communists and of all other socialist forces. We often lose sight of the fact, he added, that what characterized the present juncture is not the old and the backward but the search for the new.

It is a fact that the League of Communists recently concerned itself with many questions in a practical way. Its ideopolitical activity is inadequate and very often is carried out in an inadequate way.

Markovic believes that the League of Communists must pay greater attention to the functioning of democratic centralism in the present-day conditions. In order to win the ideological battle, the Communists must become more involved in the Socialist Alliance. However, Markovic said, the understanding that this has to be done is still inadequate; it is not grasped that without the Socialist Alliance, which must rally together all patriotic forces, there is no construction of socialism. The fact that the Communists are not present on public platforms and that they do not take part in open dialogue sometimes presents the false picture of a conflict between the League of Communists and the people who create. As a result, an unfavorable climate has been engendered in some cultural and scientific environments and in information media, although those who are for socialism and self-management dominate in these institutions.

There is no substitute for the League of Communists in ideological struggle. However, Markovic added, we must seriously take into consideration the fact that open attacks on our system, on brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, and on the basic achievements of our revolution do happen. There is no dialogue with such people. All legal means must be used against such people. Today many people are questioning the freedom of creative work in our country. Our stands on this are clear. The problem is that our scientific, arts, and other Marxist criticism do not fulfill their function. We must, he said, say clearly that no one has political immunity merely because he creates. We must strenuously resist the notion which some individuals are trying to foist on us: theater to theater workers, literature to authors, and information media to journalists.

The League of Communists must constantly take account of the method of its activity -- that is to say, it must take stock of the extent to which the means of ideological struggle contribute to changing the situation and to the consolidation of the role and reputation of the League of Communists, and to what extent they lead to ideological isolation of the League of Communists.

Having stressed that this session is expected to indicate guidelines in the League of Communists' ideological struggle against negative manifestations and their protagonists, Slavojka Sulatanovic emphasized that League of Communists members must assume responsibility for the implementation of what they have discussed at the sessions.

The way to extricate ourselves from the present conditions is to carry out a comprehensive analysis of their causes. Perhaps someone will say that we already have that. However, said Vlado Janzic, we were not unanimous in our evaluation of the causes, because if we had been this crisis situation would not have gone on for so long. There is a gap between what has been proclaimed and what is actually happening. He also observed that the present plenum will not fulfill its task if it concerns itself only with an analysis of enemy tendencies and neglects inter-party relations.

Janzic devoted a good portion of his debate speech to republican and provincial etatisms, saying that their existence is often justified by reference to the alleged protection of national interests. This is why one sometimes obtains the picture that the main problem in Yugoslavia is the conflict between the republics and the provinces. The situation is being depicted in this way and theses are appearing which advocate the revision of our federal system. Janzic believes that the League of Communists must pay the greatest attention to the pooling of labor and resources on income principles. National economies are a reality, but differentiation within associated labor must be carried out between those who work and earn revenue and those who are taking a short cut to make a quick profit.

All the problems, he stressed, must be looked into, such as they are. What has to be avoided, which is what is happening today, is imparting national characteristics to them. He particularly stressed the importance of implementing the constitutional principles of republics and provinces being responsible for their own development and for the development of Yugoslavia as a whole. Our country correctly noted the importance of integration processes on a world scale and based its foreign policy on that. However, we take little account of all these processes within our own borders.

Nonobservance of the law and regulations and the creation of a morality which runs counter to the essence of socialist self-management almost borders on being dangerous. In peacetime we have placed our economy on a semiwar footing, Janzic said, adding that the League of Communists has enough strength to extricate itself from such a situation. However, to do this a true and critical analysis of the problems is required. Nevertheless, the League of Communists is still too sensitive to verbal attacks. When what is involved is the author of a book or a newspaper text we identify them by their full name, but when criminal acts in the economy are involved, which are a form of counterrevolution, we are satisfied with generic assessments, Vlado Janzic said.

The foremost obligation of subjective socialist forces is to determine by Marxist analysis what are the legitimate contradictions of development and what are the consequences of our weaknesses. Without this we shall continually confuse the causes and the consequences, Miljan Radovic said. If we are unable to say why the delegate system is not functioning as it should, why we are slow in reaching agreements and association, in brief, if we do not respond to the numerous problems of social and economic development we shall find ourselves in a situation in which doubt will spread. To overcome all the weaknesses, the League of Communists must activate all the potentials of our society and, above all, the working class. In this context, Radovic stressed that the League of Communists must listen more to criticisms and initiatives which come from working people.

Recently, in particular in the economic sphere, the concept is increasingly present about there being no way out of this situation without administrative interference, Munir Mesihovic said. I am not opposed to administrative measures when they are necessary, but in adopting them, Mesihovic said, delegate assemblies must participate to a greater extent. Parallel with this problem, he also stressed the inconsistency in implementing the systemic laws and he placed emphasis on the need for constant struggle for their application.

Munir Mesihovic then said the enemies at home and abroad are making use of our topical economic difficulties for their activity, that they are sowing the seeds of dissent, particularly among the young. Munir Mesihovic also noted that it is a good thing that we have the freedom of presenting our views, but that we must not allow the enemy to make use of this to sow doubt in our development and the basic achievements of the revolution.

The struggle for the progress which is before us means that we must ensure new, concrete and substantiated programs which will be able to mobilize the people and rally the progressive forces of our society around the main tasks of the struggle for economic stabilization, Todo Kurtovic said. What we need in this struggle, in his words, is much more mutual understanding, creative criticism, breadth and flexibility. The ideological struggle which the League of Communists faces does not mean self-satisfaction with what has been achieved nor merely emphasizing past successes. It represents a long-term task of struggle with arguments, with openness and with criticism of tendencies which, by making use of freedom, attack precisely the achievements of this freedom.

Kurtovic also warned about the worrisome "coalescence" of the League of Communists with executive organs which, as he said, makes the League of Communists not visible enough.

Veselj Morina spoke of the topical political juncture in the Titova Mitrovica Municipality, pointing out that the expansion by irredentists has been halted in many respects, but that much of the ideological and political struggle is still to come in order to overcome all the problems. In this context he mentioned that seven of the emigrated families have already returned to this municipality and that the working people are demonstrating readiness to help everybody who wants to return. Morina also spoke of the tardiness in the process of the "if you have a house return the apartment" action because citizens are not participating sufficiently enough in it.

Vuko Vukadinovic said that in recent times we have been preoccupied more with economic than with ideological problems. However, the economic misfortunes have revealed that the ideological questions are very complex and that for a long time we have not devoted due attention to them. The League of Communists did not cope very well when various administrative measures began to be introduced. It did not agree with their increase, it is true, but it did not oppose them, nor did it dispute them. Perhaps the reason lies in the insufficient unity in the League of Communists, and only the Communists are responsible for that. If we wish, Vukadinovic stressed, no one can prevent us from being united in our action. The fact that we are not sufficiently firm in our opposition to open enemies, who in essence wish to destroy all that we have been building all these years, is another problem. Verbal opposition, it has been seen, does not bring results.

The disunity of associated labor is dramatic, Vukadinovic said, and the LCY Central Committee must realize this and do all it can to change the situation. We are also lacking in unity regarding education, and this depends on us rather than on the whims of those who are not with the League of Communists.

Vuko Vukadinovic stressed in conclusion that the discussion about the use of flags of the nationalities had been initiated by the republican conference of the SAWP of Montenegro at the request of some municipalities of this republic in which members of the Albanian nationality live. We have not condemned or banned anything, he said, but we are asking that the question of the use of flags be solved in unity.

Josip Vrhovec warned that as well as the difficult economic situation in our society, there is also considerable ideological confusion in which the positions of the LCY are not always clear. The solution to this question is also not given in the information from the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, but it is very important that it has been ascertained that our opponents are acting more successfully than the League of Communists itself, that the enemy has also found courses of action in the area of culture, that there is insufficient ideological and organizational unity in the League of Communists and that the party and its leadership have been on the defensive for a long time. We must determine a time for debating these questions, we must establish the tasks and, after a certain period, we must see whether and how they are being carried out.

When we are talking about the press, it is not a question of greater or less freedom Vrhovec emphasized, but rather of whether antisocialist forces are succeeding in advancing their positions through the printed word or in some other way. Action should then be directed at these points, because we must not permit the enemy to act. In this connection, Vrhovec stressed that concrete facts exist about the organization of antisocialist forces beyond republican borders as well. They do this without difficulty. The church is also on the offensive, showing the identity of its faith and peoples. Nationalism leans on the church, the church offers it support, and a front is created.

This brings into question the ideological front of the League of Communists which must be one of strong and decisive ideopolitical action. In order to achieve this, Vrhovec said, we must have ideological unity in key questions.

In conclusion, Vrhovec warned that a condition for negotiating successfully at meetings of the Central Committee is to throw out reports -- that is, monologues -- which cannot lead to unity of viewpoints.

It should be established once and for all what are enemy acts and what are our shortcomings, stressed Franc Popit. True, Popit added, the enemy is very active now, more active than ever before. It attacks both the League of Communists and everything we have done so far. However, we must see what is hidden beyond it; why this is so, and where we went wrong.

Seeking an answer to this question, Popit said that creative forces are valued in our society, but among them there are forces that would like to grab power and eliminate the working class. They are, in fact, dissidents who answer every criticism in the same way, claiming that they are being attacked by Stalinist forces. The enemy is doing that, but one should see what the League of Communists is doing, how it is fighting the enemy and what the results of this struggle are.

Divided views on reproduction relations, in Popit's view, also cause a great deal of harm, especially since they indicate the phenomenon of disunity in the League of Communists. There are even some people who persistently demand that we embark on a new road and abandon self-management. Before giving an answer, we should say where we went wrong and why we have not managed to resolve many problems such as nationalism and localism. It is often said that income-based relations are not developed well either, but it is not said why. Instead, self-management is again condemned. Therefore, the question as to whether we have established all the relations for the development of these income-based relations, except the legal ones, is a key one. If we strive for the same objectives, Popit remarked, we should have a unanimous orientation on these and on other questions as well.

Franc Popit then stressed that it is impermissible to claim that self-management is responsible for all the mistakes. It is certainly not self-management which is responsible for many scandals, only those people who take part in them. This is why the thesis that some new path is required is untenable; what we must see is what is hindering its full upsurge.

It is high time for the Central Committee to put these issues on the agenda, not in order to deal with the enemy, but so we might deal with our own ranks, Slavko Maricevic said. Recalling that it is the historical task of the League of Communists to embark on a decisive ideopolitical struggle against all ideas and tendencies alien to political garb, Maricevic asked if the League of Communists itself, with its negative attitude, has opened up room for the activity of such forces. If we do not examine where we have made mistakes and what we have failed to do, our action will be reduced to the struggle against phenomena instead of being a struggle to eliminate their consequences. He believes that in the League of Communists, too, opportunism is today in considerable evidence as is certain ideopolitical disunity. The works of Cimic, Draskovic, Cosic, Isakovic, furthermore "Golubnjaca" and others clearly show this lack of unity. Were this to be a question of art there would be no problems, but it is policy that is at stake and we are making different assessments on these matters. Statements made by leaders also sometimes contribute to this. If we are not united about what nationalism is, on which issue shall we be united? Slavko Maricevic asked. Lack of unity on these issues shows that we, too, have been touched by the wave of nationalism.

In order that we might achieve firm ideopolitical unity of the League of Communists, it is necessary first to settle accounts with the opposition in our own ranks. But, according to his assessment, this demands a change in the methods of work of the League of Communists and of the Central Committee and its Presidium. He believes that it is bad for republican and provincial leaders to snipe at each other through the press. The evil is not that there are differences, but that they are not discussed in the League of Communists. We must not split the people through such discussions and not create space for the reaction.

When we come face to face with open attacks by opposition forces, we must act openly, Azem Vlasi said. If anyone openly attacks the achievements of our revolution, the League of Communists' policy and Comrade Tito, we cannot say that at stake is conduct conditioned by the contradictions of our social development. What is at stake are the theses more familiar from the beginning of the 1970's. It seems that the lessons of the attack of nationalistic forces in Croatia have not been remembered all that well. The memories of the operations of the counterrevolution in Kosovo are fresh now. What was deliberately hushed up both in the 1970's and now in Kosovo, Vlasi said, was what the enemy was doing, and in this way the scope for his activity was opened.

Azem Vlasi also spoke of the way all these manifestations were reflected on settling the situation in Kosovo. People keep asking us: Why are you constantly attacking us when on the other side someone acts from nationalistic positions and no one prosecutes him?

In conclusion, Vlasi referred to the latest discussions on the use of flags and other symbols. As early as 1968-69, Vlasi recalled, the Executive Bureau of the LCY Central Committee established the political stands on the way these symbols are to be used. If, after the counterrevolutionary attempt, we should discuss flags, then this matter should be discussed in the forums instead of being raised in the press.

The League of Communists basic organization is the decisive factor for overall ideological and political activity, that is, the activity of 2 million members, Kemal Karajlic said. This is why we must not bypass the question of the ideopolitical ability of the League of Communists basic organizations to oppose such manifestations.

Spiro Galovic advocated Marxist, public and open criticism which should answer in a well-argued way the radical criticism of the League of Communists policy and of our road into socialism. In this way we will recover the space we have abandoned to others, and Marxist criticism will demonstrate its vitality, he said. In this context, we should find out to what extent the present forms of work -- in commissions, sections and in other bodies -- are efficient. What happens is that up until now we have been concerning ourselves with ideological work mainly in a campaign style. Now we require a far greater level of operational capability and long-term work.

We have resolved all our crises so far by opening up towards anything that signifies progress, Galovic went on to say. Therefore the difficulties we are coming up against constitute no reason to narrow down, but rather to extend the front of this kind of activity. This should also flow into activity within the Socialist Alliance which we have neglected up to a point. The democratic nature of such action is necessary if our socialist objectives are to be implemented. To neglect that means to neglect the very objective. It has been shown that the people from party leadership seldom appear on Marxist tribunes; even more seldom do they take the floor on such platforms. However, this is why they virtually regularly have something to say after these platforms. In this way a wrong picture about the gap between the party and the intelligentsia is built up, Galovic said.

We have made practically no attempts to radically dispute the existing political options, Stanislav Stojanovic said. There are increasingly frequent attempts, and they remain unanswered, to gain a personal reputation by propagating alleged persecution by politics or politicians. This is all part of the increasing quasipolitical pretensions. At this point Stojanovic turned to attempts to "demystify" our revolution which have found a place in journalistic work and which, surprisingly, immediately received great space and publicity in public information media. It is quite clear today, he feels, that this "demystification" of history has served the broadening and strengthening of the political front which is not ours. They have started talking about the equation of Leninism with Stalinism and have begun to place the blame on the Communist Party of Yugoslavia for the Comintern's and others' errors, others' mistakes and others' camps. Why do we not call these things by their proper name and reply to them by means of rational Marxist criticism and not political condemnation? This is our primary responsibility, he said. We must be responsible for what we have done, and for what we have not done, or have not done adequately.

The holdups in economic development and the further building of the system, in the opinion of Milutin Baltic, are a serious challenge for all reactionary forces. They have joined forces and are acting in a calculated manner to bring about the worsening of the present situation and to make the best possible use of it for the realization of their own dark aims. In such a situation the League of Communists must not be complacent, must not allow the initiative to slip out of its hands or permit the further strengthening of hostile forces. With many of them we should not even have discussion, but we must explain to the broad masses of the people what kind of policies our enemies are advocating.

Among those who take a quasicritical stand toward anything and everything are those who criticize alleged republican etatism, the constitutional concept of basic organizations of associated labor and the League of Communists. Such critics are of no help to anyone, and certainly do not contribute to the further integration of associated labor. And forces which call for a return to the old are very dangerous, centralist and backward.

Baltic devoted a part of his report to the phenomenon of nationalism, which, in his opinion, is on the increase. He paid particular attention to Serbian nationalism, which is now very present and particularly dangerous because it is concealed. It is concealed behind unitarist theses, and at first glance is not as destructive as Croatian or Albanian nationalism. The Serbian LC Central Committee has realized this in time and has begun to settle accounts with it. Baltic is convinced that the Serbian League of Communists has sufficient strength to expose and defeat nationalism in its environment.

I have the impression that we made an attempt to show in a well argued way why this session of the LCY Central Committee should be a historic meeting, Ivica Racan said. He was the last person to take part in the discussion, expressing his dissatisfaction with the discussion today. We did everything to make sure the session is not a success, Racan said, speaking metaphorically, starting with the preparation of the session, articulating specific topics and ending with the way things were discussed.

We are dutybound to say something about ourselves, Racan said, about ourselves within the League of Communists, and there is no way we can ignore this question. Speaking of the working class and the party, Racan remarked that the working class is increasingly critical toward the League of Communists, and the fact that its attitude does not express itself in the form of an excess means that it goes on believing in the party as its vanguard. Critical observations must not receive a blind eye: If the party turns a blind eye to them the ideological opponents certainly will not.

We must not wait for the enemy offensive and only then respond with our own offensive. He noted that the worst thing one can do is to underrate the enemy, and he himself expressed his disagreement with the present evaluation of political opponents. Racan recalled that "Golubnjaca" was a minor thing, but the discussions regarding the play show tendencies in reaction to which we must work differently in the League of Communists. In order to achieve this a certain critical awareness about our own work must be cultivated. Racan then spoke about untoward events happening in our society, recalling that often the enemy places specific problems on our agenda.

Concluding his speech, Racan proposed that more concrete work should be done in preparing the next session and that the contribution of this Central Committee should be assessed. Any critical contribution to the solution of the "ideological confusion" in the League of Communists will make possible further useful discussion on, among other things, the position of the so-called subjective forces, bearing in mind the enormous potential of the million-strong membership of the LCY.

Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said in his concluding address that on the ideological front, too, some problems have accumulated which could become a brake on the overall social action of the socialist forces led by the League of Communists, and for that reason they require a resolute and quicker solution. This was shown by the discussion today.

First and foremost, Ribicic said, (?the most) critical part of the discussion refers to ourselves, to the League of Communists. Our activity has been intoned in too practicist a way. The innovating work and the deeper theoretical breakthroughs, which for decades have been one of the essential characteristics of party action and without which serious social developments cannot be implemented, are lacking.

The weak point of our work is in the activity within organizations of the working class and of the working people. We proclaim reliance on our own resources. We should persist in that. In so doing one should be conscious that our biggest strength is the working class in whose hands there should be the constitutional system of socialist self-management as the most potent weapon for the consolidation of its leading role in society. Since its beginnings our movement has been building its strategy by encouraging the initiatives of the working and people's masses. This was the first and the decisive condition of all our victories and the guarantee that the party will not turn bureaucratic, that it will not get into a situation where it will operate as a forum and concern itself too much with itself without being adequately present as a creative force of the social action of the workers masses. The question of confidence in the awareness and creative strength of the working and people's masses was never posed for our movement. It was our working people who carried on their shoulders the burden of all social troubles and working successes. And today too the success of social action depends on their orientations, trust and their involvement.

It is up to the League of Communists in the complex conditions today even more resolutely to pave the way for the implementation of our orientation and for the even greater assertion of the historic interests of the working class. It is up to the League of Communists to make it possible for these interests to become a crucial factor in the quest for the solution to the difficulties which we are confronting, to free itself from a pragmatic approach in the discussion and solution of social problems and to usher in ideological discussions and clarification of every important question. Pragmatism is the biggest danger. Will the League of Communists in this situation muster enough strength to place itself at the head of the most revolutionary, most penetrating and most capable tendencies even at the price of specific privileges of individual communists, or will it only defend the daily policy of state and administrative organs?

The development of initiative and of conscious activity of the broadest strata of the working class and working people in all spheres of social life implies: the Marxist estimate and analysis of the situation, of the interests which manifest themselves and of the relations between social forces; the strengthening of the unified political action of the League of Communists; democratic debate and the discussion of views; and continuous encouragement of Marxist ideotheoretical creativity.

In the congress resolution, too, we stressed that the unity of the LCY as the ideo-political avant-garde of the working class and the cohesive force of our society is the fundamental condition of strengthening and further developing all the achievements of the revolution: socialist self-management, equality, brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, the nonaligned policy and the SFRY's territorial integrity. There is no doubt that there is unity in the League of Communists with regard to global solutions. They are provided by the LCY program material from the Eighth to the Twelfth LCY Congress, by the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor, right up to the policy of relying on our own forces, on the people, on our associated labor, as we oriented ourselves at the third and fourth plenums of the LCY. [sentence as received]. Of course, the implementation of these strategic orientations in individual social situations carries with it many specific problems and raises fresh questions, and it is our task to achieve unity constantly on these questions. Our avant-garde spirit is manifested precisely in whether we are capable, and to what extent, of rising above the narrow confines, the restrictiveness of our one-sided interests, and subordinating them to the broader interests of our movement and of our community as a whole.

The LCY Central Committee, the central committees of the republics and the provincial committees of the League of Communists have the task to act constantly in such a way as to contribute to the building of this unity. On the one hand, this unity must be built through mutual discussion of the problems, through the manifestation in this context of the differences and the coordination of views; and on the other, through a clear parting of ways with standpoints which diverge from the main directions of development, and through the decisive struggle with reactionary ideological orientations in all their aspects. We must know what we are fighting for and also what we are fighting against. Democracy which allows freedom for the affirmation of antisocialist and anti-self-managing forces would become the instrument of the counterrevolution and would abolish itself (E. Kardelj).

(Kiro spoke of the forces which would like us to sail happily into the port of a multi-party system. There is no such port in our Yugoslav sea. To give in to such pressures leads in the other direction, in turning the Yugoslav democratic self-managing reality into the system of party monopoly and state coercion).

What must be strengthened in society and in the League of Communists is the influence of consciousness, of interests, of orientations, of real living circumstances and problems, of the self-managing practice of hundreds of thousands of working people and young people, and the potential of science and of intellectual work must be manifested to the full.

The organs of the League of Communists must consult the LC membership to a greater extent and in a democratic and creative manner in the course of discussing and adopting important decisions by using the forms envisaged by the statute. Members and basic LC organizations bear the responsibility to manifest in their original form the direct experiences and dilemmas of the working people and to search, together with them, for the paths of promoting these experiences and of overcoming these problems. In this context it is also necessary to reexamine in a critical manner the functioning of the institutions of our political system.

It is in the essence of this system to adapt continuously its institutions to the socialist and self-managing nature of production relations, as well as to the delegate assembly system -- that is, to its self-managing delegate grass roots.

We must state clearly that it was precisely the implementation of our own orientations which showed us that we do not have concrete answers to some issues of implementing the socioeconomic relations and of the functioning of the political system. This means for us, above all, the task of looking for these answers in line with the strategy of our development. From this point of view also of great significance for us, the Central Committee, is the work on long-term economic stabilization being done by the so-called Kraigher Commission.

All this should strengthen the ties between the League of Communists and the basic social subjects of socialist self-management and expand and enrich our knowledge about the fundamental problems of the present stage of developing associated labor.

It is clear that we cannot realize the aims of economic stabilization primarily by administrative measures. They are necessary but their scope is limited and we are aware of this. Since there are many misunderstandings in this respect, I think it is a good thing after all to recall that stripping the state of its power and of its still very pronounced monopoly in carrying out the function as owner of social resources, whose most important form is the determination of the conditions of economic activity -- that is of economic policy -- is a long-term historic process. The more intensively the conception of self-managing associated labor is realized in the mutual relations between the subjects of associated labor, the faster the process, inasmuch as the essence of social property is realized in these relations. Our action should further stimulate, support and direct such activity of our economic subjects and create the conditions for reaching it regardless of local, regional and republican borders. The aim of stabilization is the greater initiative and broad self-managing movement of the masses. This is the only way in which we will leave behind some of the negative consequences which administrative measures inevitably bring.

The situation in the area of spiritual creativity, the misunderstandings and even the attempts to impute anti-intellectualism to the League of Communists impose the need on us to intensify our activity in this area and to creatively affirm our directions from the program of the LCY. The League of Communists does not approach works of creative and scientific creativity as a judge, nor does it feel that it needs to arbitrate in the assessment of their aesthetic qualities and scientific scope. The freedom of scientific and artistic creativity is imminent in our socialist revolution and that is why that principle has found its place in the basic document of our party -- the program of the LCY. Our revolution changes the position of every creator and even the artistic creator, and changes his position of being essentially for hire.

The institution of the free exchange of labor is today under pressure while the discussions about the freedom of creativity are gaining in intensity. Usually these debates are inspired by political reactions to certain political implications and social messages of individual artistic and scientific works. It is clear that the League of Communists has a duty from the standpoint of the humane aims of our revolution to evaluate the content and ideological direction of individual works, particularly when it is a case of public reactions to their dimensions. The League of Communists cannot allow the slogan of freedom of creativity to be transformed into a political weapon against the revolution because that would in fact mean underestimating itself and surrendering political positions to the opponents of self-managing democracy. The aims of our revolution have a deeply humanistic content because they express the historical striving for the liberation of the working class.

For this reason they cannot be and are not at variance with true artistic and scientific creations.

Experience tells us that the real dimensions of things are often lost in arguments because arguments usually center on works of mediocre values which quickly fall into oblivion. We can say, on the contrary, that because of the noisy protests surrounding such works, the truly valuable works of creators and artists without the backing of the clans of juries have difficulty in coming to light.

One of the important factors in the whole ideological situation and consciousness in society is the situation in the system of education and upbringing. In the reform of the system of education and upbringing the accent should be placed on establishing new relations between schools and university departments, and other areas of society, and new relations in educational activities, as well as on developing the ability within organizations of associated labor to perceive and express more precisely their cadre requirements and interest in particular educational directions.

The fact that almost 1 million young people are systematically becoming acquainted in their routine educational process with knowledge arrived at by Marxist theory and socialist practice obliges us not only to monitor this work constantly, but to ensure the direct influence of the League of Communists. A great deal more has to be done in the educational process and in relations to portray the creative power of Marxism so that in addition to positive knowledge, the pupils and the students may acquire an insight into the dilemmas which Marxist theory is confronting today, and also into the contradictions of the current social practice, both ours and international. One section of our young people have the impression -- and it is a deeply erroneous impression -- that the League of Communists is identified with the existing situation, with a practice and with daily policy. This is then transferred to Marxism as a sort of apologia of the daily political prgamatism.

On the whole, the League of Communists must be much more alert and display much more responsibility for the problems, aspirations and social position and activity of our young generation.

Constant critical discussions are held in the League of Communists on the character and syllabus of ideological education, especially in the League of Communists political schools and also on some other conditions of this work. The results of these discussions are considerable program and practical educational innovations, as well as the concept of the further development of the Josip Broz Tito LCY Political School in Kumrovec from whose experience other political schools gain inspiration. This work has to be raised to a higher level by overcoming the scholastic method of work in political schools and a pragmatic presentation of the subject matter referring to current social problems.

The League of Communists is facing major tasks in the quest for an answer to many questions of the implementation of the fundamental orientations and of the need to bring its creative ability up to date. Hitherto it has always been our party which has ushered in the vital questions to our society, provided the answers and blazed the new trails of our revolution.

The tasks in the development of Marxist theory, with regard to both theoretical innovations and to the consolidation of theoretical ideological struggle, required the League of Communists to organize its forces better and to work systematically on working out long-term progress in this area. Experience shows that the formation of theoretical cadres of broader Marxist education and culture cannot be abandoned to spontaneous process. The League of Communists must secure the conditions for the creation of such cadres. This is why the initiative was launched to establish a 3-year study for the training of theoretical cadres, the course being attached to the Josip Broz Tito LCY Political School whereby the scientific-research and the theoretical dimension of the work of this party institution will be developed to a greater extent.

The entire LCY and all its organizations and leaderships must to a considerable extent alter the attitude toward the ideopolitical and theoretical aspect of its leading role.

Discussions about ideological and theoretical aspects of various topical political, social and cultural issues, both in our country and abroad, must be developed in an organized way in the League of Communists. A broad circle of scientific-theoretical, political and cultural creative workers must be brought together to take part in these discussions, which must be conceived so that they are based on empiric scientific research and on good knowledge of the direct experience of self-managers, and so that a genuine discussion on essential questions, a democratic and well-argued conflict of opinions and ideological confrontation within them can come to the fore.

The purpose of these discussions is to lead to deeper theoretical knowledge about the contradictions in the development of socialist self-management and in the identity of the working class, as well as to ways of resolving them, and thus also to the further development of our strategy of associated labor and of the system of socialist self-management.

Many of these questions, Ribicic said, could also be raised when the 100th anniversary of Marx's death is observed. I believe it necessary that exponents of various attitudes and views, and also of those with which we do not fully agree -- provided they do not devalue the basic values of the revolution -- take part in these debates because in them, too, there are bound to be elements which through democratic dialogue or even polemic will lead to uniform attitudes. I believe that journalists, too, should participate in these debates because the situation in our press is to a considerable extent also the consequence of the inadequate knowledge of many journalists, a consequence of not knowing the complex nature of problems.

The League of Communists holds these discussions in order to become capable of acting in the broad front of socialist forces, at public speaking platforms, in the socialist alliance, in the trade unions, among the young, in editorial boards of publishing enterprises, in theaters, and so forth, and in order to implement in this way the public and democratic confrontation of views. The results of such discussions would be published in magazines, periodicals, the press, and so forth.

If we carry out such a broad and systematic discussion on the most fundamental ideological issues, then we shall push all the theses which are scientifically untenable and which introduce ideological confusion onto the margins of social events, where, in fact, they belong.

I hope you agree with me when I say that our session has manifested the unity of the League of Communists and ensured the prerequisites for the further organization and waging of actions on uniform ideopolitical foundations in the Yugoslav sphere in order that activity, led by League of Communists action, of our entire society in implementing our program tasks, in the progress of our society in the direction of freely associated producers, might consolidate, Mitja Ribicic said at the end of his speech.

LCY STUDY DELEGATION LEAVES ON PRC VISIT

LD241203 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1118 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Feb (TANJUG) -- An LCY study delegation led by Bosko Krunic, member of the LCY Central Committee, left Belgrade for Beijing today on the basis of the program of cooperation between the LCY and the CPC. The LCY delegation will acquaint itself with the basic tasks and role of the CPC in the field of socioeconomic development.

The delegation was seen off by Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Guangwei Peng, PRC ambassador to the SFRY.

Delegation Arrives, Begins Talks

LD261330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1359 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 25 Feb (TANJUG) -- An LCY study delegation, led by Central Committee member Bosko Krunic, has arrived on a visit to the PRC and today began talks with representatives of the CPC Central Committee. During the visit the delegation will acquaint itself with the tasks of the CPC in the present phase of socioeconomic d velopment. Members of the delegation will also give lectures on the execution of the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress.

In addition to Beijing, the delegation will visit Chengdu, capital of the [word indistinct] province of Sichuan, which is the cradle of economic reform in the PRC.

In honor of the Yugoslav visitors, the head of the Central Committee International Liaison Department, Qiao Shi, hosted a dinner today. Discussion on cooperation between the two parties, which is an important part of the overall relations of friendship and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the PRC, took place in a cordial atmosphere. Also present at the dinner was Yugoslav Ambassador Sava Obradovic.

GANDHI TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT IN EARLY JUNE

AU231501 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Feb 83 p 2

[Text] New Delhi, 19 Feb (TANJUG) -- Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India, will pay an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the beginning of June.

It is expected that the Indian prime minister will address the participants of the Sixth UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) which will be held in Belgrade in June.

According to a report by the Indian news agency PTI this morning, at the same time, Indira Gandhi will be on a European tour during which she will visit, in addition to Yugoslavia, Austria, Denmark, Finland and Norway.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN IRAN 26 FEB

LD261406 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1310 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Text] Tehran, February 26 (TANJUG) -- A Yugoslav economic delegation arrived here Saturday on a five-day visit to Iran.

The delegation, headed by President of the Executive Council of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia Ante Markovic, will have talks on the expansion of the two countries' economic cooperation, particularly concrete forms of cooperation between the Croatian economy and Iranian partners. Yugoslav-Iranian trade has recently marked significant expansion and is expected to reach the value of 600 million dollars this year. Necessary conditions exist for developing successful long-term cooperation between the two countries in various fields, said Markovic on his arrival here. He specified that Yugoslavia's production capacities, trained personnel and technology could be of use in the realization of Iran's economic plans. Iranian Minister of Finance and Economy Dr. Hoseyn Namazi said the agreement signed by the two countries three months ago "constitutes a sound basis for the promotion and expansion of bilateral relations".

LATE REPORT: SPILJAK ELECTED TO PRESIDENCY

LD011452 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1330 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Belgrade, Mar 1 (TANJUG) -- At a joint session today (Tuesday) of both chambers of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, at the proposal of the Assembly of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia, Mika Spiljak was declared new member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia.